DAILY, ONE CENT. SUNDAY, THREE CENTS.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair; warmer; southerly winds, becoming fresh in the afternoon.

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VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,523. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1899.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT in Greater New York and Jersey City. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks irregular.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 76⅞c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 41⅝c; cash cotton, 7 5-16c.

FOREIGN.—The Reserves are responding to the order to mobilize, many in the unmobilized list volunteering for foreign service. Active preparations for war in Africa continue, but it is said that the failure of the Boers to attack Natal in its unprotected condition will insure peace for the rest of the year. The Radicals are opposed to all show of hostility, and yesterday passed a resolution calling upon the Government to enter into negotiations for arbitration. The British steamer Guelph landed her cargo of ammunition for the Boers at Durban, Natal, the owners fearing seizure if it were taken to Lorenzo Marques. It is estimated that there are now 13,000 men massed at Sandsprint, and they are becoming dissatisfied with their inactivity. President Krüger is little worried by the landing of British reinforcements in Natal, but says the situation is grave. The reports as to the attitude of Portugal in the event of war are conflicting. A Portuguese paper says the Minister of War is ready to mass 5,000 troops, and another report says that the nation must remain neutral. A typhoon in Japan blew a train from a bridge into a river near Utsu-nomiya, and killed no fewer than fifty persons, it is believed, besides doing much damage to property. Floods due to severe rains have drowned forty people in the Province of Salerno, Italy. Chief Justice Fuller and Justice Brewer of the United States Supreme Court will sail for this city from Liverpool to-morrow. Justice Brewer speaks of the English character in terms of warm praise. Hostilities in Venezuela are said to have been prevented, President Andrade, it is rumored, having decided to resign and allow the election of Gen. Castro, the insurgent commander, in his place. The Grecoff Cabinet in Bulgaria has resigned. The annual Socialist Conference has begun at Hanover. The delegates rejected a motion to interpellate the Reichstag regarding certain prohibitions on dissemination of pamphlets and literature. Nine columns of the hypostyle hall of the Temple at El-Karnak, in Egypt, have fallen. Kitchener is to employ 6,000 men, none of them Englishmen, in his expedition against the Khalifa. A cotton spinners' trust has been formed in Germany. Count Egloffstein, a German, has been sentenced to nine months' imprisonment for cheating at cards. John E. Redmond sails for New York to-morrow. The Indian crops are threatened by drought. The Ameer of Afghanistan is said to be insane.—Pages 1 and 7.

Page 1.

Ex-State Senator Bronston of Kentucky has come out against William Goebel, the Democratic nominee for Governor.

It came to light last night in connection with the murder mystery that another portion of a human leg had been found in an ash barrel in West Fifteenth Street.

Edward Atkinson of Boston has been bunkoed out of $100 by a man who bore a letter of introduction from Abram S. Hewitt.

The Rev. Dr. Benjamin F. De Costa, formerly rector of the Church of St. John the Evangelist, has resigned from the Episcopal priesthood.

Page 2.

Women inmates of the Refuge at Hudson rioted Sunday night, smashing furniture. Not until the police had been called were they subdued.

Tammany conventions were held in the New York County districts last night for the nomination of candidates for the Assembly. The nomination of the Citizens' Union candidate in the Nineteenth District may defeat Robert Mazet.

Page 4.

Two of the Jacobs gang of counterfeiters were placed on trial yesterday at Philadelphia. One defendant testifies for the prosecution.

Thirty men were saved from probable death yesterday by the elevator boy during a fire in the seven-story building at 166 Elm Street. During the fire money and jewelry were stolen from an adjoining building, it is said, by some of the insurance patrolmen.

Mr. J. C. Monaghan, United States Consul at Chemnitz, Germany, has arrived here on leave of absence. He will lecture on our export trade and on trade schools in Germany. He will go to Philadelphia as the guest of the International Commercial Congress.

Page 5.

Gen. Otis has informed the War Department that he abolished the press censorship on Sept. 9.

Page 8.

Shamrock and Columbia will meet again to-day for the fourth time to try to sail the first race in the series for the America's Cup.

Page 9.

The Supreme Court of the United States convened yesterday and immediately adjourned because of the absence of three members.

Page 14.

Abram J. Rose, counsel for ex-Capt. Oberlin M. Carter, has paid the fine of $5,000 imposed upon his client into the Sub-Treasury.

The Forest House, a historic structure near Mount St. Vincent, was destroyed by fire yesterday, and the colored caretaker is thought to have perished in the blaze.

Corporation Counsel Whalen will probably send a letter to the Rapid Transit Commissioners to-day giving his approval to the form of contract submitted to him last Friday.

The acquisition by the city of many neglected, broken-down buildings in the Borough of Brooklyn upon consolidation was brought out yesterday in the meeting of the Board of Estimate.

Prof. Van Dyke, a trance medium of 55 West Thirty-fifth Street, was held in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, on a charge of swindling, preferred by the wife of another medium.

Col. Frank G. Thompson, Chief of the Special Agents of the Internal Revenue Bureau in this city, said yesterday the Government has been robbed within the last few months in this district of at least $100,000 through restored revenue stamp swindles.

Capt. Alphonse Sterckx of the Georgeanna, on which yacht-race excursionists were threatened and robbed on Saturday last, was arraigned before United States Commissioner Shields yesterday and was held on the charge of running a steamboat without a license.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 4.
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DREYFUS TO GO TO EGYPT.

With His Family He Will Spend the Winter There.

PARIS, Oct. 10.—The Matin is authority for the statement that the Dreyfus family will shortly go to Egypt for the Winter.

TO STOP CRIPPLE CREEK MINES.

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Oct. 9.—Cripple Creek mine owners will hold a mass meeting in Colorado Springs next Wednesday which may result in temporarily suspending work at the camp.

The managers of the Florence and Cripple Creek and Midland Terminal Roads handling the bulk of the ore say they can hereafter handle only smelter ore, owing to the scarcity of cars.

The mine owners are leaders in the projected Colorado Springs and Cripple Creek Air Line. They say the discrimination against mill ore is intended to stop the new road, which will greatly reduce rates. A declaration will be made that both grades or none shall be handled even if the camp's output be stopped.

Pennsylvania Railroad announces that, commencing October 10th, trains will leave New York for points on the New York and Long Branch Railroad at 8:55 A. M., 12:40, 3:25, and 5:10 P. M. week days; Sundays, 9:25 A. M. and 4:55 P. M. Returning from Point Pleasant at 8:55 A. M., 2:00, and 5:10 P. M. week days. 8:50 A. M. and 5:10 P. M. Sundays.—Adv.

RADICALS OPPOSE A WAR

Call Upon the British Government to Settle by Arbitration.

RESERVES ANXIOUS TO SERVE

Volunteer for Foreign Duty—Boers, by Not Attacking Natal, May Preserve Peace Until Next Year.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—The vastness of Great Britain's military preparations—seemingly out of all proportions to the work in hand in South Africa—was not fully realized by the public until the War Office announced that 25,000 reserves had already been summoned to rejoin the colors.

It appears that, although the War Office called 25,000 reservists, only the pick of them, some 5,000, will be retained with the colors. The authorities are pleased at the application of a number of reservists belonging to the unmobilized classes who are volunteering for foreign service. The War Office announces that wives of reservists will get 6 pence and each child 2 pence daily, while the husbands and fathers are retained with the colors.

As a matter of fact, Gen. Sir Redvers Buller will have command of twice as many British soldiers as the Duke of Wellington, the conqueror of the First Napoleon, ever saw collected on one battlefield.

The reasons back of this lavish display are probably a fear of a native rising, and possibly a conviction of the advisability of showing Europe that Great Britain is prepared to resent any action resulting from prevalent Continental ill-will.

In this connection, the action of the American Department of State, and the friendly statements of President McKinley and Secretary of State Hay, published here, are heartily welcomed as a happy return for Great Britain's refusal to sanction Continental intervention in the war between the United States and Spain.

As the Boers failed to attack Natal when the colony was vulnerable, it is beginning to be felt that they are pursuing a deliberate policy of waiting for the British proposals, remaining in the meantime on the defensive, in the hope of thus winning the sympathies of the world, and, perhaps, the support of other nations, and leaving to Great Britain the ignominy of starting hostilities.

If they await the advance of Gen. Sir Redvers Buller, it is conceivable that peace will not be broken during the present year. Should that prove the case, and should the alleged wastage in the Boer commandoes continue, the force confronting the British commanding General will be neither as numerous nor as efficient as that now encamped along the Natal border.

Events have thus seemed to shape themselves to secure ample pause for consideration. All the proposals in the correspondence between President Steyn of the Orange Free State and Sir Alfred Milner, British High Commissioner in South Africa, show that the negotiations were proceeding up to Oct. 6, and that neither despaired of peace, Sir Alfred Milner saying he was sure any reasonable proposal would be favorably considered by the British Government.

President Steyn's virtual proposal of a neutral zone, to be created pending further attempts at conciliation, meets with considerable approval.

A rumor is current that the political interest of this question may shortly increase, as it is alleged that the managers of the Unionist Party in Great Britain are strongly urging the Government to dissolve Parliament after the necessary credit is voted and to go to the electorate in a Parliamentary general election upon the broad issue of the Government's policy in South Africa.

The real intentions of the Premier, the Marquis of Salisbury, may be expected to develop shortly. As at present arranged, the work of the session, which will begin Oct. 17, will consist of the Queen's speech, dealing exclusively with the South African question, the voting of the credit and the passage of an appropriation bill. This will probably occupy three weeks.

The legislative plans of the Government will not be disclosed until Parliament meets again in February, and no private bills will be allowed to be introduced.

Lord Salisbury's whip to the Lords, issued to-night, says Parliament will deal with matters of grave moment.

The complete dearth of news since afternoon from the Cape, on which all attention is directed, is partly compensated for by the mass of minor details published concerning the preparations for the dispatch of the army corps and speculation as to the length and character of the debates when Parliament meets.

The absence of news from South Africa appears to be due to a heavy block on the telegraph lines, which may mean that the lines are occupied with official dispatches and that negotiations are being actively carried on.

From Durban it is announced that no coded messages will be accepted for any part of South Africa without the production of the codes.

The Transvaal banks have been notified that no more gold will be permitted to leave the country.

In official circles there is said to be an apprehension that the Radicals will offer protracted opposition to the Government's policy in South Africa, which will possibly make prorogation and Christmas near neighbors.

Baron Tweedmouth presided at a meeting of the Council of London Radicals tonight, which, after a speech by Lord Tweedmouth deploring the unwise policy of the Government, whose dispatches, he declared, were not couched in conciliatory terms, adopted a resolution in favor of arbitration, and calling upon the Government to take steps tending to a settlement of the difficulty with the Transvaal by negotiations for arbitration.

Lord Tweedmouth suggested the sending of Lord Rosebery as a special Commissioner to the Transvaal.

NATIVES MAY ATTACK MINES.

Report Says Anarchy and Destruction Are Threatened.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—All kinds of rumors and reports are current here to-day. One to the effect that a corps of volunteers is being organized to aid the burghers lacks confirmation.

Another report is to the effect that news has reached Johannesburg that the natives, who seem to have been reinforced by the lawless element, are breaking from control, and anarchy is threatened.

From the Continent comes an unconfirmed report that the natives are making preparations for an organized attack upon the mines and the destruction of the plants.

BRITISH AMMUNITION FOR BOERS.

The Guelph Lands It at Durban to Prevent Its Seizure.

LORENZO MARQUES, Oct. 9.—The British steamer Guelph, from Southampton, Sept. 2, via Teneriffe, Sept. 8, has arrived here. As it was supposed she had ammunition on board consigned to the Transvaal authorities, the British third-class cruiser Philomel sailed to intercept her. The Guelph, on being signaled to stop and to state what ammunition she was carrying, replied that she had none. She was therefore allowed to proceed, the Philomel following her into the harbor.

It appears that the ammunition was landed at Durban, Natal, as the owners learned that the cargo would be seized at Lorenzo Marques.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—The latest dispatch from Lourenzo Marquez, relating to the chasing of the steamer Guelph by the cruiser Philomel, caused some stir, especially as it was announced that the Guelph had landed at Durban 4 cases of ammunition for the Boers. There is a pretty general feeling that ammunition ought not to be allowed to be forwarded.

The Pall Mall Gazette, referring to the matter, says:

"There is some hope that the ammunition will be seized at Durban, as Natal possesses a ministry whose loyalty is unquestioned. Had not the Filipinos been given arms by Americans with which to fight Spain, Gen. Otis would long ago have been enjoying his ease at home. Similarly with the Boers, we may have to pay heavily in blood for the apathy the Cape Government has exhibited in this matter."

GERMANS THINK PEACE IMPROBABLE

Say Salisbury's Attitude Makes It Not Impossible, However.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—The Berlin correspondent of The Evening Standard says:

"Information has been received in diplomatic quarters here that Lord Salisbury, at the last moment, hesitates to enter upon a war with the Transvaal. A peaceful solution is not, therefore, altogether impossible, although it is improbable."

KRUEGER IS LITTLE WORRIED.

Faith in the Almighty Precludes Care About British Reinforcements—Says Situation Is Grave.

PRETORIA, Oct. 9.—President Krüger, in the course of an interview to-day, said he regarded the situation as very grave, and considered it very difficult to predict coming events.

The landing of British reinforcements in Natal, he said, did not trouble him, as he had full faith in the Almighty.

He declared he knew nothing of the reported intention of Mr. Hofmeyr, the Afrikander leader, and Mr. J. Rose Innes, Under Secretary of Native Affairs in South Africa, to come to Pretoria, and that there was nothing further known regarding the suggested arbitration by the United States.

State Secretary Reitz to-day said that negotiations were pending regarding mediation by the United States, but that nothing had been decided.

President Krüger will celebrate the seventy-fifth anniversary of his birth to-morrow.

HOPES WAR MAY BE AVERTED.

Duke of Devonshire Trusts Reflection Will Bring a Settlement—Says Delays Lessen Boers' Chances.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—The Duke of Devonshire, Lord President of the Council of Ministers, speaking at Sheffield to-day, said that the deductions made from his recent speech at Manchester regarding the Transvaal situation had warned him that a member of the Government could not be too careful.

"There is no reason, in my opinion, to apprehend that matters have assumed a more critical stage, and I trust that the interval for reflection may conduce to a settlement which all the arguments and persuasion hitherto employed have been unable to effect."

His Grace added, however, that he was afraid the only hopeful sign was the fact that the Government of the South African Republic did not appear inclined to precipitate any acts of aggression upon British territory, such as their previous preparations led the British Government to anticipate as within the possibilities. No doubt the longer such an attempt should be delayed the less would be the probability of even a temporary success.

"Although Her Majesty's Government does not consider it right," said His Grace, "to relax any measures deemed necessary, and although preparations for the possible campaign are still in full progress, I think I may say that the country may rest assured that no irrevocable step will be taken until the Transvaal has received and has had full opportunity to consider those demands which the British Government consider necessary to protect the rights of their fellow-citizens and to safeguard British interests in South Africa.

"In these circumstances there is a chance—perhaps only a remote chance—that wiser counsels than have hitherto prevailed may assert themselves.

"I do not complain of the speeches of independent politicians, although it may be doubted that such utterances tend to peace; but a different kind of responsibility rests upon those directly connected with the Government.

"Though I do not regret anything I said on a former occasion, when dealing with this question, yet the handle which that speech has given to certain irresponsible negotiators to open communications on their own account, has warned me that, at the present time, a member of the Government cannot be too careful of what he says, and that the wisest thing perhaps is to abstain even from good words."

The Duke, referring to the attempt that has been made to deduce from his speech at Manchester some indication of differences of tendency, if not of opinion and policy, between members of the Cabinet, said that such differences as seemed to have been inferred had no existence whatever.

BOERS BECOMING IMPATIENT.

They Are Dissatisfied with Their Inactivity at Sandspruit.

CAPE TOWN, Oct. 9.—The Afrikander Bund has decided to call a special congress in November. The members of the bund are advised to refrain in the meantime from taking part in local meetings.

Advices from Pretoria say the Netherlands Railway management asserts that over 800 carriages and trucks belonging to the Transvaal are now in the British colony. According to these advices, the burghers are still arriving at Sandspruit, and it is estimated that 13,000 are now concentrated there. They are becoming very much dissatisfied because of their inactivity, and heavy rains and the bitterly cold weather render the conditions very trying for horses and men.

PORTUGAL'S POSITION IN DOUBT.

Reports as to Her Neutrality in Case of War Are Conflicting.

LISBON, Oct. 9.—The papers here express a rather anti-Boer feeling. O Seculo declares that, although England has not asked Portugal to abandon her neutrality, the Portuguese War Minister, Gen. Telles, is prepared to send 5,000 men to South Africa within a fortnight.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—The Berlin correspondent of The Daily Mail reports a conversation with two prominent delegates from Portugal to the Geographical Congress, both of whom declare that Portugal is bound by a secret, but formal, offensive and defensive alliance with England, not to interfere in any way with Transvaal affairs, and that therefore she will remain neutral.

SYMPATHY FOR THE BOERS.

Meeting To-morrow at Carnegie Hall—Hollanders Pass Resolutions.

The meeting to express sympathy with the South African Republic which was to have been held last evening at Cooper Union will take place at Carnegie Hall tomorrow evening. Ex-Justice Augustus Van Wyck will preside, and George W. Van Siclen will act as Secretary. Addresses will be delivered by W. Bourke Cockran, Tunis G. Bergen, and Thomas Fitch of Nevada. Prominent men of this city and of nearly every State in the Union, representing all political parties, have consented to the use of their names as honorary Vice Presidents. The meeting is expected to adopt resolutions protesting against the attitude of Great Britain in its relations with the Transvaal.

The Holland society Eendracht Maakt Macht, composed of natives of Holland, has passed resolutions denouncing Great Britain for its attempts to crush the freedom and liberty of the Transvaal Republic. It was further resolved to participate in the mass meeting to be held in Carnegie Hall.

Fisheries Give Way to Boers.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Oct. 9.—Owing to the Transvaal crisis, the British Government will postpone action looking to a settlement of the French shore question until the difficulty with the Boers shall have been adjusted. Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary for the Colonies, is understood to desire Colonial co-operation with this object in view.

VICTORY WILL BE DEARLY BOUGHT.

Novelist Mitford Says Britain Can Win Only After a Bloody Fight.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—The Daily News this morning publishes the report of an interview with Mr. Bertram Mitford, the South African novelist, who spent twenty-five years among the Cape Dutch, in which Mr. Mitford predicts that victory will only be attained by the British after a long, bloody, and costly war. He says:

"The Boers will fight like devils. The Jameson raid roused them, and ever since they have been preparing for war and practicing shooting, and they will resist to the bitter end.

"I do not believe the Boers will incite the natives against England, but it is impossible to say what the natives will do. The Basuutos are loyal to the Queen, but hate the Free State. Though it would be a bad thing for white supremacy if the Basutos were to rise and conquer the Free State, yet it would be hardly possible to prevent them.

"The Swazis are equally bitter against the Transvaal, and it would need little encouragement to lead them to attack the republic. I do not think there is any danger from the Zulus, but the Matabele and the Mashonas might try to repeat the horrors of 1896.

"All the published estimates of the fighting strength of the Boers are exaggerated. It does not exceed 15,000 at the outside."

Money for British Red Cross Society.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—Lord Wantage, President of the British Red Cross Society, will shortly issue an appeal for contributions to aid in the work of the society, which, he says, will provide two hospital railway trains and a hospital ship. The Duke of Westminster and Lord Wantage have given £1,000 each, and Baron Rothschild has raised £11,000 among his friends.

Expect War to Last Only 8 Months.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—Some indication of the War Office estimate of the duration of the campaign is given by the fact that the authorities have contracted for eight months' supply of bread and other military requisites rendered necessary by the absence of the bulk of the army service corps, who the War Office thus evidently calculates will be at home again by the beginning of May.

Lanciers Go to Africa To-day.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—It is anticipated that an enthusiastic demonstration will be made to-day when the New South Wales Lanciers will march through London on their way to embark for South Africa. It is expected that they will be bidden farewell outside the Mansion House by the Lord Mayor and the Sheriffs of London.

War and the Jameson Raid Indemnity

LONDON, Oct. 10.—The Daily Chronicle this morning points out that although Mr. Chamberlain agreed to refer the matter to arbitration, the indemnity for the Jameson raid is still unpaid, and is never likely to be paid if war breaks out between Great Britain and the Transvaal.

Exhausted Refugees Reach Cape Town

CAPE TOWN, Oct. 9.—Eighteen hundred refugees have arrived here in the last two days. The women and children who make up a part of this number are suffering terribly from the effects of their long journey. It is calculated that nearly 45,000 others of the same class are left in the Rand.

Boers Within the Natal Border.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—The Daily Telegraph's Ladysmith correspondent says that a trustworthy colonial farmer asserts that he saw a thousand armed Boers on Sunday within the Natal border near Charlestown.

CHICAGO EMPLOYES HAPPY.

When Short Hereafter They Can Raise Money on Their Vouchers.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 9.—Corporation Counsel Walker has decided that the Pawners' Association, authorized by act of the Legislature of the last session, can legally loan money to city employes on the vouchers given by the city. He was asked for the opinion by Controller Kerfoot, who has been greatly annoyed over the practice of the sale of vouchers. He has issued an order that no money will be paid to employes of the city unless the original holder of the voucher presents the paper for a check.

The Controller, however, recognizes that the arrangement is apt to work a hardship in certain cases and he wishes to make the arrangement with the society to loan money in cases of absolute necessity to the city employes. In this way the city will only have a single corporation to deal with, and the city employes compelled only to pay small rates for the money that the institution is allowed to charge. The opinion was rendered to-day and will be acted upon by the Controller as soon as a satisfactory arrangement can be made.

GOOD WHEAT FROM THE YUKON.

Grown in Quicker Time than That of Red River Valley.

Special to The New York Times.

DULUTH, Minn., Oct. 9.—Evidence that the term "frozen North" is not applicable to the Yukon country was brought down from Canada a day or two ago. There was a large sheaf of grain, besides thrashed kernels of wheat, oats, and barley in the list of evidence.

It all came from near Dawson City and was grown this year. The wheat was sown late in May on ground thawed a few inches deep, and it was harvested from seventy-five to eighty-five days later, thoroughly ripe. That is from ten to twenty days quicker than the best average performances of the famous Red River Valley. In the samples were white fife, red fife, and Scotch wheat that would pass the best grades here. The oats are fully as good as anything raised in the Northwestern States or in Manitoba, and the barley is six-rowed of the highest quality.

The seed grain from which this was produced was sent to Dawson last Fall at the suggestion of Clifford Sifton, Canadian Minister of the Interior. The samples have been forwarded to Montreal and Ottawa and are very interesting and suggestive.

MAY BE NO CHAIR TRUST.

Many Plants Are Afraid of Possible Legal Prosecution.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 9.—The proposed combination or trust of chair manufacturers with a capital of $30,000,000 will not be formed. It is said the promoters of the scheme are not meeting with the success that they expected, and that a number of companies owning plants are hesitating to enter the combination, fearing prosecution.

"It would not surprise me if the whole thing falls through," said the manager of a large chair manufacturing concern to-day. "Doubts have been raised about the legality of such a combination, and I understand that the promoters have the ablest trust lawyers in the country looking into the legal status of the plan. Their decision will settle the matter. It would be too costly an idea to combine simply for the purpose of inviting State prosecution."

The Leather Trust Closes Factories.

Special to The New York Times.

WOBURN, Mass., Oct. 9.—Edmund C. Cottle has been appointed general manager of the Woburn factories of the Leather Trust, and Charles G. Lund of the James Skinner Leather Company is his assistant. The James Skinner Leather Company and the John P. Crane shop have been closed in the interest of economy, as has the William Tidd factory at Stoneham, which means the end of leather manufacturing in that town. The trust has thus secured complete control of six factories.

REV. DR. DE COSTA RESIGNS

Well-Known Clergyman Leaves the Episcopal Priesthood.

RESULT OF THE BRIGGS CASE

The Church Is Suffering from Mismanagement, He Says, and Is Dominated by "the Spirit of the Age."

The Rev. Dr. Benjamin F. De Costa, late rector of the Church of St. John the Evangelist, made public yesterday his resignation from the Protestant Episcopal priesthood.

While it was known that Dr. De Costa had become much exercised over the admission of the Rev. Dr. Charles A. Briggs to the priesthood, and had felt keen disappointment over the failure of the recent diocesan convention to substitute new members on the Standing Committee for the ones who had voted to admit Dr. Briggs, still in no quarter was it thought he would adopt such a radical course as the one he has taken.

Dr. De Costa, when seen yesterday at his home, was asked whether it was so that he had sent his resignation to Bishop Potter. "Yes," he answered, "it is quite true. Has it been accepted? I do not know; I have had no reply. The Bishop can hold such a case in abeyance several months, giving the person who resigns the opportunity to reconsider. But in my case I suppose he will act with little delay."

When asked to give his reasons for resigning, he responded, "I must refer you to my letter addressed to the Bishop." Dr. De Costa was asked if he would not permit his letter to be published, but replied, "By no means, not at present. At least not to-day. I will say, however, that it contains no disparagement of the Episcopal Church and refers mainly to maladministration."

Continuing, Dr. De Costa said: "Now that the Diocesan Convention is over, and the Bible, so far as Episcopalians are concerned, has met with its Sedan, I have concluded that it would be quite as well to drop out of the Episcopal ministry altogether I shall always hold the Episcopal Church in great respect. I should be glad to see it rescued from the present mismanagement and placed on a true foundation. To my mind, unless the unexpected comes to pass, the poor future of the Episcopal movement must be considered as clear.

"The action of the Diocesan Convention is one of the signs of the times. I am spinning the story out, but I had better do this talking myself, and not leave others to put words in my mouth. A member of the convention said, very innocently: 'There was no ill-feeling at the session. It was simply a question of the true faith,' and now that the 'true faith' has been promulgated, there is nothing to be done except to acquiesce or resign. I have indeed been urged to reconsider, and, alas, I have had several offers of complimentary copies of the Socinian volumes devoted to the propagation of the 'true faith,' in the hope of illuminating my unbelieving mind. But it is of no use.

"This diocese and the Episcopal Church at large is dominated by what the ruling faction call 'the spirit of the age.' They forget to say what age. This 'spirit' that they talk about is simply the belated ghost of the age of Arianism. It recalls the words of one who spoke of it as 'the period when things were 'shelving down into a well-written, able, moral, gentlemanly deism.'

"The Episcopal Church has made a new departure, and I cannot go along with it. If any of my old friends are grieved, I shall feel very sorry. I have adopted this course unwillingly. I regret being out of the ministry of the Church whose history I have studied and extolled over many admiring years, but the requirements of the case leave me no choice. Still I shall love my friends just the same. I grieve that I can no longer serve them in their relations, but the failure in conventions shows, I think, that the departure is permanent."

The resignation of Dr. De Costa from the priesthood, according to well-known authorities in Church affairs, will be followed by his public deposition by the Bishop. Dr. De Costa, however, may in the meantime withdraw his resignation if he so wishes. The deposition of priests by their own wishes is not an uncommon occurrence and has many precedents. It occurs whenever a clergyman desires to withdraw from his pastoral duties to engage in commercial business and when a clergyman leaves the Episcopal communion for another.

No expression could be obtained from Bishop Potter last night, owing to the fact that he had started on his Western tour. The Rev. Dr. William R. Huntington, rector of Grace Church, first heard of the resignation when a reporter for THE TIMES showed him Dr. De Costa's statement. After reading the statement carefully, he said: "I think it would be premature for me to say anything before Dr. De Costa's letter to Bishop Potter were published. I am very sorry to hear of the course he has taken, and I hope he will reconsider his decision."

The Rev. Edward H. Van Winkle, rector of St. Clement's Church, who took a prominent part in the efforts to substitute a new standing committee, and who is a stanch friend of Dr. De Costa's, said: "This is the first I have heard of it," and added: "Whatever Dr. De Costa has done I don't doubt he has done from conscientious motives."

When asked concerning the future status of Dr. De Costa in the Protestant Episcopal Church, he said: "Dr. De Costa's resignation simply means his relinquishment of his priestly functions. He has not ceased to be a priest. His deposition will, of course, carry no disgrace with it, and should he wish to be readmitted, he would not need to be reordained, but simply reinstated."

DANBURY FAIR CASE IN COURT.

Prosecutor Declares the Double Arrest Not Worth Considering.

Special to The New York Times.

NORWALK, Conn., Oct. 9.—The most remarkable incident of the attempt of the Connecticut Law and Order League to convince the Danbury Fair that it was immoral was the double arrest of Secretary Thrasher and Special Officer Cunningham Saturday evening. In the Danbury Police Court to-day Prosecuting Attorney Booth announced that he had entered a nolle prosequi in both cases, as he did not consider them of sufficient importance to take up the time of the Court.

Secretary Thrasher objected to this procedure, and, addressing the Court, demanded a trial. Attorney Taylor, who appeared to defend Cunningham, accepted the decision of the Prosecuting Attorney. Judge Scott decided that he would not interfere with the course taken by Mr. Booth. He advised Secretary Thrasher to seek other means of redress if he considered his arrest unjust.

YALE TO SEND PHOTOGRAPHS.

Will Also Make a General Exhibit at the Paris Exposition.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 9.—Prof. Charles E. Beecher of Yale said to-day that the Peabody Museum would send to the Paris Exposition thirty-three large photographs of the choicest specimens owned by the college. With the photographs will be sent twenty-three models of the finer curios, which, he says, cannot be duplicated. No original specimens will be sent, because the committee fears that there will be trouble in having them returned. The exhibit will be shipped about Dec. 1.

What the other departments at Yale will send, Prof. Beecher says, has not been determined as yet. All the departments will send something, and the university will make a general exhibit. Prof. Beecher is on the committee arranging the exhibit. The other men on the committee are Profs. Hastings and Chittenden of the Scientific School.

One meets tourists from the four corners of the earth on the Day Line Steamers. Popular Concerts.—Adv.

HOUSE TO VOTE ON ROBERTS.

Representative-Elect Cushman Will Lead on the Floor the Movement Against the Mormon.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—According to present indications, Representative-elect Roberts of Utah, who is a Mormon and has three wives, will meet with serious trouble in proving his right to a seat in Congress.

A formal petition signed by several millions of influential residents of the United States, protesting against the seating of Roberts, is to be presented to Congress. Protests against the seating of members-elect to Congress have often been made, but it is said that never has one been followed up by so formidable a petition.

Representative-elect F. W. Cushman of the State of Washington is to lead the movement and is to raise the objection on the floor of the House. When Roberts's right to a seat is disputed, the Speaker of the House will be called upon to rule. It is said that an appeal will undoubtedly be taken and that a vote will either be taken by the House or the matter will be referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

A. G. VANDERBILT NEARS HOME.

City of Peking Sighted Off San Francisco — Ready to Rush a Special Train.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 9.—The steamer City of Peking, from Hongkong and Yokohama, via Honolulu, has been sighted.

On board the Pekin is Alfred G. Vanderbilt, who will be rushed to his home on a special train as soon as he is permitted to land from the steamer.

He will be conveyed to Oakland on a special tugboat, and his special train will leave the pier as soon as the roadway is clear. The City of Peking is four days overdue.

EDWARD ATKINSON BUNKOED.

Parts with $100 to a Good-Looking Man Who Had a Letter from Abram S. Hewitt.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 9.—Edward Atkinson, the leader of the Anti-Imperialist Army of this city, a few weeks ago dropped his duties in that organization long enough to become the victim of a bunko-steerer, who captured $100 of Mr. Atkinson's money. He did not know that he had been bunkoed until several days later, when he received a message from Drexel & Co., bankers, of Philadelphia, to the effect that the draft which he had presented was worthless.

Mr. Atkinson was not the only one who was fleeced by the same stranger. He says that on Sept. 24 a good-looking man of nearly fifty years, fair complexion, merry eyes, weighing about 225 pounds, and dressed in a dark blue suit, called upon him and presented a letter of introduction from Abram S. Hewitt of the firm of Cooper, Hewitt & Co., New York City. The letter introduced the confidence man as P. A. Mather, South American agent for Mather & Platt, machinery manufacturers, of London, England.

Mr. Hewitt related that the stranger came to him and said that he was the nephew of Charles Mather of London, and told him much about his transactions with the London firm and about Mr. Mather, so that Mr. Hewitt believed that the stranger was all right.

He had told Mr. Hewitt that he was securing information about cotton machinery that could be bought cheap, and Mr. Hewitt, thinking that his intimate friend, Mr. Atkinson, was well versed in the subject, accordingly wrote the letter of introduction. Mr. Atkinson was persuaded by the alleged Mr. Mather to advance him $100 on a draft, and now mourns a loss. Cooper, Hewitt & Co. have written him that they were victimized too.

GOEBEL IS AGAIN ATTACKED.

Ex-State Senator Bronston of Kentucky Repudiates the Democratic Gubernatorial Nominee.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 9.—Ex-State Senator C. J. Bronston of this city, who has been a warm supporter and friend of J. C. S. Blackburn, bolted Goebel this afternoon. He had just read the correspondence between Goebel and ex-Secretary Carlisle, which showed Goebel was trying to make Carlisle a Presidential possibility, while he was pretending to work for Blackburn. In a published statement issued this evening, and addressed to Blackburn, Bronston says in part:

"I have just read the letter of Mr. Goebel to Mr. Carlisle of date May 23, 1896, and knowing me as you do, it is scarcely necessary for me to say I cannot now speak for Mr. Goebel on any condition. To do so would be a gross violation of all self-respect and a sacrifice of all personal honor, and, in my humble judgment, disloyal to the best interests of the Democratic Party. Recalling as I do the memorable contest in the General Assembly of Kentucky in the Spring of 1896, and especially the treachery to you, and through you the party which had chosen you as its candidate, of which Carlisle and his followers, I am simply horrified at being forced to know that Mr. Goebel, with whom I was so intimately and constantly associated, was then harboring the intent, immediately upon the adjournment of the Legislature, and while your race was still pending and the cause for which we were so desperately fighting was still held in the balance, to at once rush into the arms of its bitterest foe and unite with him in making your success and the principles embodied in your race impossible.

"I will not indulge the presumption of even suggesting to you and your associates that all self-respect, party pride, and personal honor demand that Mr. Goebel's name should by the party organization be stricken from the ticket and a loyal, upright, honest Democrat and true man put in his place. Upon your conscience and judgment that responsibility must rest. Yet if you as the recognized leader of Democracy in the State, and the Hon. W. J. Bryan, as the leader thereof in the Nation, to both of whom, and especially to you, my loyalty is attested by devotion and self-sacrifice without limit, still insist that the Democratic Party shall become particeps criminis to such perfidy, I as an humble member thereof, cannot concur by indorsing such indisputable treachery and dishonesty, although still intending to maintain loyally and faithfully the best interests of that party and strive to insure its future success."

As Bronston is one of the most powerful young Democrats in the State, this bolt is believed to mean another nail in Goebel's coffin.

Four New Fever Cases in New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 9.—There were two new cases of yellow fever reported by the Board of Health on Sunday and two to-day. There have been no deaths. At the end of last week there were twelve cases under treatment in the entire city and suburbs.

An Excellent Vintage.

The Grape Product of 1893 in the champagne district of France is chronicled as being of a superlative degree of excellence.

The Champagnes of Moet & Chandon, White Seal and Brut Imperial, now being imported into the United States are of this celebrated vintage. Messieurs Moet & Chandon are the most extensive vineyard proprietors in the world, and their Champagnes are having a larger sale, and are of quality far superior to any other brand, being used almost exclusively at all ultra-fashionable functions.—Adv.

MURDER MYSTERY CLUES

Another Portion of a Human Leg Found in Fifteenth Street.

TIED UP LIKE OTHER PIECES

Woman Discovered It in an Ashbarrel Under the Stoop of a House—Clothes Also Brought to Light.

The latest murder mystery with which the police have to grapple seems little nearer solution early this morning than it has been at any time since the finding of the thigh portion of a woman's body in front of 160 West Seventeenth Street on Saturday morning, and the portion of the torso at the foot of Thirteenth Street late that night.

Capt. McClusky, in whose hands the conduct of the investigation of the case has been put, learned, however, late last night from Capt. Schmittberger of the

severed at just the point where there was a scar from the operating knife, thus destroying that part of the identification.

She said the Milton woman owned valuable jewelry, including a diamond-studded watch and two rings valued at $300 each. She had two sisters, one Margaret, who worked in a Sixth Avenue store, and the other Nellie, who was a servant in Bayonne.

The police put little credence in Mrs. Eggerling's story, but they questioned her closely. She finally became mysterious, and said that her friend had lived with a physician, whose initial was "C," somewhere in Seventh Avenue.

She refused to give the full name of the doctor, but said that if the Milton woman did not turn up, or if other portions of the body were found to make the identification complete, she would tell the police the doctor's name. After further questioning the police unhesitatingly pronounced Mrs. Eggerling a "fakir."

Coroner's Physician Weston examined the fragments several times yesterday, and in the evening Capt. McClusky went to the Morgue with him.

MAY BE FRANCES TURTLE.

The only attempt at identification in which the police put any confidence was made last night by Mrs. Turtle, a widow living at 25 Charles Street, who said at the Morgue that her daughter, Frances, had been missing from their home since Wednesday last. The girl was unmarried, twenty-four years old, and weighed about 150 pounds. Mrs. Turtle told the detectives that it was impossible to be sure about the fragments, and she would not be sure that the body was that of her daughter.

Mrs. Turtle, when seen at her house later, refused to go into any details of her daughter's disappearance. She said that Frances had gone to Union Square to have a life insurance policy renewed in the Prudential Company, and that she had seen the agent there. She also said that her daughter had been seen on Wednesday in Bleecker Street.

Mrs. Turtle refused to say whether her daughter had ever been away from home on any other occasion, and refused as well to give the names of any of her daughter's associates. She acted as though she was under instructions from the police not to talk, and appeared to be much agitated.

With the identifications disposed of the police had only the numerous clues to work on, and not one of these has turned out to be of importance. A long golden hair was found in the bundle containing the torso, and it is thought this may develop into something of value.

The first clue run to earth was that furnished by a conductor on a Columbus Avenue cable car, who said that on Friday night two men carrying bloody bundles rode on his car. These men were found and proved to be butchers who were taking home meat.

Then the police located the driver of a brewery wagon who was alleged to have remarked that he saw a man throw a bundle in the water at Thirteenth Street. The driver denied ever having made such a statement, and later an expressman whose wagon was said to have been in the vicinity of the Thirteenth Street dock on Saturday night. He was found his whereabouts to the satisfaction of Capt. Price.

SOME MORE CLUES.

Capt. Price is investigating another clue, although he says he does not put much faith in it. He said that a woman who lived in the house next door to that in front of which the first fragment was found has been missing for some time. It was reported that she deserted her husband, who is a real estate dealer, about a month ago.

Her husband is said to have sworn revenge, and has been in the habit of hanging around the corner of Seventeenth Street and Sixth Avenue. He has been heard to say that he would kill his wife on sight. The woman was a brunette and was known as Ruby.

The most definite report about persons with suspicious-looking bundles came yesterday from Edward Connelly, the Captain of a coal barge of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company's service. Capt. Connelly's barge lies at the foot of West Thirteenth Street, and his story to the police is as follows:

"Late on Friday night I went up on deck for no particular reason, and as I did so I noticed a man and woman standing on the corner of Thirteenth Street and Twelfth Avenue. The woman had a bundle under her arm, and the man, who was tall and slender, wore a light overcoat. The woman left the man, and, walking across Twelfth Avenue to a sand pile near the dock, she dropped her bundle into the river. I put up my watch, and it was 12:35.

"I tried to get ashore to see the woman more plainly, but she hurried back to where she had left the man, and both of them disappeared. I could not see the bundle, and concluded that it had sunk. There was nothing striking about the woman, but the man was noticeable on account of his gaunt appearance."

The police would like to see either of these people, as this clue has strengthened their theory about a crime being committed previous to the cutting up of the body in which several persons were concerned.

ACTIVITY OF THE POLICE.

The police are making extraordinary efforts to find other portions of the body, and nothing is being overlooked. General orders have been issued to every policeman in the city to at once examine every suspicious circumstance occurring on his tour and to report at once anything that may be of value to Headquarters.

The harbor police were patrolling the water front all day yesterday and last night, and the members of the steamboat squad have been instructed to closely question the deckhands of all ferryboats regarding passengers carrying bundles. Details of detectives have also been distributed along the water front and in ferryhouses with orders to stop all suspicious persons and to examine all suspicious looking bundles.

The following women have been reported to Police Headquarters since Sept. 1 as missing:

Josie Skul, seventeen years of age, reported to the East Sixty-seventh Street Station Sept. 6 as missing from 355 East Seventy-second Street since July 5; blond hair, blue eyes, scar on right side of neck, of Austrian birth, did not speak English, dressed in blue and pink shirt waist, white tie, straw sailor hat, and button shoes.

Theresa Giletta Gilfogie, eighteen years, reported Sept. 20 as missing from Turner's, Orange County, N. Y., on Sept. 19; tall for age, medium build, fair complexion, dark hair, blue eyes, dressed in light gray skirt, white waist, low shoes, and black straw hat trimmed with apple blossoms.

Mrs. Gertrude Billings, reported Oct. 3 by her husband, George Billings of 801 Columbus Avenue, as missing from 132 West One Hundred and Ninth Street since Sept. 20; 5 feet 7 inches in height, weighed 136 pounds, dark complexion, dark brown hair and eyes, gold crown on right eye tooth, ear slightly crumpled on top, dressed in mourning clothes and laced shoes, wore diamond jewelry worth $700.

TWO BRIDES WITHIN A WEEK.

Why a Brooklyn Letter Carrier Wants His Marriage Annulled.

The suit of John Derby, a Brooklyn letter carrier, for an annulment of his marriage to Mary Lyons, was before Justice Maddox, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday.

According to Derby's testimony, he was compelled to marry Mary Lyons at the point of a revolver, and in wedding her made himself a bigamist. He said that about two years ago, as he was leaving the Post Office, he was met by two brothers of Miss Lyons, one of whom held a pistol to his head and threatened to kill him if he did not go immediately and marry their sister.

Fearing for his life, he did not dare tell them that he had been married to a girl but a week or so before and went with them. They met Mary Lyons and her sister, he said, at a street corner, and all proceeded to a Catholic rectory on Greene Avenue. The priest refused to perform the ceremony, and the party went to the Pro-Cathedral, on Jay Street, where the ceremony was performed.

Derby testified that he had never seen Mary Lyons since that day. He was afterward indicted for bigamy, but the indictment was dismissed.

No one appeared to oppose the suit yesterday. Justice Maddox reserved his decision.

SAMOAN CLAIMS RUSHED IN.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9—The subject of the payment of claims of individuals arising out of property destroyed during the recent rebellion in Samoa is again engaging the attention of the three Governments parties to the British treaty.

The British and German Governments have signified a desire to have these claims adjusted by arbitration, but, so far, our Government has not given its assent. Considering the short duration of the actual bombardments, the claims are coming in in surprising numbers. So far the list includes no American citizens.

Work Wanted for a Worthy Woman.

John J. Bealin, Superintendent of the New York State Free Employment Bureau, has called the attention of the public to the case of a worthy woman for whom he desires to secure employment as laundress or cleaner in some household. Her son has left her to go to Manila and fight as a private in the Twenty-seventh Volunteer Infantry, and she is left destitute.

"An Empty Sack Cannot Stand Upright."

Neither can poor, weak, thin blood nourish and sustain the physical system. For strength of nerves and muscles there must be pure, rich, vigorous blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla is established as the standard preparation for the blood by its many remarkable cures.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

FUSION NAMES JUDICIARY

Daly and Holt Chosen as Anti-Tammany Candidates.

W. J. O'BRIEN FOR SHERIFF

A Warm Contest Expected in Ratifying the Nominations—Justice Barrett's Friends Will Fight.

The conference of the anti-Tammany organizations called by the City Club, which met for the fourth time last night, has agreed upon a judicial ticket and a nominee for Sheriff. At the meeting, which was held at the City Clubhouse last night, there were present representative committees from the Republican County Convention, the Citizens' Union, the Reform Club, and the City Club.

As usual, the conference was very prolonged, and there was much whispered consultation in the halls, and telephonic and other messages sent and received. The conference began about 8, and shortly before midnight the conferrees sent out the resolutions they had adopted, together with the list of candidates as agreed upon. The resolutions follow:

"Resolved, That it is the sense of this conference that the representatives here present shall recommend to their respective organizations the nomination of the following county ticket and that they shall also recommend the adoption of the accompanying resolutions:

"For Judge of the Supreme Court, Joseph F. Daly and George C. Holt.

"For Surrogate, James M. Varnum.

"For Judge of the Court of General Sessions, James A. Blanchard.

"For Judges of the City Court, Samuel Seabury, Herman C. Kudlich.

"For Sheriff, William J. O'Brien.

"Resolved, That the candidates for the several judicial offices above named be pledged to make no political contribution directly or indirectly to any person or organization, to pay no political assessment of any kind, and, if elected, to dispense judicial patronage without regard to any political influence.

"Resolved, That all legislative candidates to be nominated or supported by the organizations represented in conference shall be pledged, if elected, to favor legislation designed to prevent the payment of political assessments or contributions by candidates for judicial office."

Joseph F. Daly is the ex-Justice whose nomination in 1898 the Bar Association so strenuously insisted upon and which Tammany as strenuously opposed.

George C. Holt, Samuel Seabury, and William J. O'Brien, the nominee for Sheriff, are on the ticket of the Independent Labor Party. Seabury is President of the Manhattan Single Tax Club.

James M. Varnum and James A. Blanchard are Republicans, and are renominated for their respective positions.

Herman C. Kudlich, a Democrat, is an ex-City Magistrate.

This action of the conferrees will probably precipitate a fight in the City Club tonight. A special meeting has been called for the purpose of ratifying the ticket as adopted last night. A large number of the members are strongly in favor of renominating Justice Barrett, and these have sent out a warning to have all friends of Justice Barrett attend the meeting for the purpose of defeating the indorsement of the ticket from which the Justice's name is omitted. This notice is as follows:

To the members of the City Club:

A meeting of the City Club has been called for Tuesday evening, Oct. 10, at 8:30 o'clock. It is generally reported and believed an effort will then be made to commit the club to the nomination for Justices of the Supreme Court of certain candidates to the exclusion of Mr. Justice Barrett.

The judicial life of Justice Barrett has extended over more than a third of a century; his absolute independence, unusual ability, and fidelity to duty have been generally recognized. In view of these facts, and of the further fact that this club is definitely and rightly committed to the principle that long and faithful judicial service should insure the re-nomination of any incumbent of judicial office, independent of party affiliations, the undersigned members of this club believe it to be essential to the welfare of the city and of the club that such effort shall be defeated.

We venture to urge, accordingly, that you will attend the meeting in question to the end that such action as shall be taken shall be fairly expressive of the attitude of the membership of the club at large.

John E. Parsons, Austen G. Fox, J. Frederick Kernochan, Egerton L. Winthrop, Benjamin A. Gould, William G. Choate, William Jay, William N. Cohn, W. C. Gulliver, Frederick P. Delafield, Lewis L. Delafield.

The Rev. Dr. Thomas R. Slicer said last night at the City Club that it was evident there will be a warm contest in the club to-night, as the supporters of Barrett are numerous and earnest. He thought that should the City Club refuse to ratify the ticket the Republicans will probably nominate Justice Barrett.

Dr. Slicer said that the position of the City Club has been perfectly logical. It could not indorse Justice Barrett after his admission on the stand, when examined by the Mazet committee, that he had made a contribution to the election fund of Tammany Hall.

At a very late hour last night, after the ticket as given above had been agreed upon, the conferrees decided to postpone until Thursday afternoon at 4 o'clock the selection of nominees for the Justices of the ten Municipal Courts. Another conference will be held at the City Club at that time, and it is expected that a full ticket can be decided on before the meeting of the County Convention that night.

Four names were discussed last night, however, and it is thought that at least three, if not all four, will be put upon the ticket. These are: Alfred E. Ommen, German Republican, for the Second Municipal Court District; Oliver C. Semple, Citizens' Unionist, for the Third District; Benjamin Barker, Citizens' Unionist, for the Sixth District, and Louis C. Whiton, Republican, for the Tenth District. It was agreed that several Democrats shall be put on the ticket.

There is also likely to be trouble among the leaders of the Citizens' Union over this judicial ticket. Some time ago the leaders agreed that the organization should hold no conferences with the Democratic and Republican Parties, but R. Fulton Cutting, President of the Union, was absent at the time, and since his recent return from Europe he has turned the sentiment of the organization right about.

He has called a meeting for to-night of the Central City Committee to take such action as will authorize co-operation with the anti-Tammany forces. It is expected that this committee will indorse the ticket agreed upon at the City Club Conference last night.

CONFERENCE ON JUDICIARY.

Bar Association Committee Meets Tammany Hall Committee—Justice Barrett Approved by All.

The special committee of seven appointed by the Executive Committee of Tammany Hall for the purpose of conferring with other organizations on judicial nominations met a committee of three from the Bar Association at the Wigwam yesterday afternoon. It was expected that a committee from the German-American Reform Union would also be present, but the conference, which was held at 2 o'clock, was confined to the committees of the Bar Association and of the Executive Committee of Tammany Hall.

There were present of the Tammany Hall committee Senator Grady, the Chairman; Senator Plunkitt, William Sohmer, Percy Nagle, Lewis Nixon, Rollin M. Morgan, and Commissioner James McCartney, and Robert W. De Forest, Robert Grier Monroe, and Edward B. Whitney, representing the Bar Association. The conference lasted for about an hour. Mr. Monroe said that his committee represented the Bar Association, and that it was expected to confer with Tammany Hall in regard to judicial nominations, without reference to the conferences that have been held at the City Club. He added that it is nothing more than the regular conference that the Bar Association has every year with the political organizations in respect to procuring the best possible nominations for judicial positions.

After the conference Senator Grady said that the committee from the Bar Association had explained to the Tammany Hall committee the association's position in regard to judicial nominations. It had also called attention to the desirability of procuring the best possible men for seats on the bench, and had offered the assistance of the association in bringing about such a result in the nominations to be made to-morrow night.

"I then asked for the suggestions of the committee," said Senator Grady, "and the members said that they would think the matter over and present their suggestions to our committee to-morrow afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. We showed them the list of judicial nominees that was made up as a result of the roll call last Saturday night, including nominees for the Supreme Court, the City Court, the Court of General Sessions, and the Surrogates' Court. The committeemen said that they would not make any comment upon the names submitted until they had had time to consider them more fully, and that they would submit their suggestions to-morrow afternoon.

"The only name that the association's committee would express its approval of was that of Justice Barrett. This name was entirely satisfactory, all of the members said, and was satisfactory to them as individuals, as well as to them as representing the Bar Association. They had no names to submit, but said they might submit a list after they had conferred with the proper committee of the Bar Association, which is, I suppose, the Judiciary Committee."

Senator Grady said that his committee would be ready to confer with other organizations to-day at 2:30 o'clock P. M., but that the only communication they had received accepting the offer for a conference was from the Bar Association.

Everett P. Wheeler said yesterday that the conference of the committee from the Bar Association with the special committee from the Executive Committee of Tammany Hall had no particular significance, and had no connection whatever with the conference that was inaugurated by the City Club. The Bar Association, he said, confers with both political parties every year with

THE PRESIDENT HAS A BUSY DAY

Lays a Cornerstone, Sees Visitors, and Attends a Banquet.

SPEAKS OF NATION'S PROGRESS

Changes His Itinerary So That He May Visit Omaha.

It Is Estimated That Not Less Than 500,000 People Saw the Day and Night Parades—A Public Reception To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 9.—This was Chicago's and President McKinley's busy day. There was a cornerstone to lay, a banquet to be eaten, likewise a luncheon and two parades to take care of, foreign representatives to be greeted, and two and a half million people to face.

Both Chicago and the President acquitted themselves with honor, and they slept to-night tired and happy.

The President was up early, but his callers arose before he did. One of the first to come was Alger. With him were Premier Laurier, Vice President Mariscal, and a number of the latter's staff, including Dr. Benito Juarez, son of "The Liberator."

Mr. McKinley was obliged to promise to change his route to include Omaha, at the request of representatives of the returned Nebraska Volunteers.

The ceremony of laying the cornerstone of the new Post Office was attended by the usual hitches caused by officious local people who insisted on thrusting themselves into the programme. The streets were jammed solidly with people, and tens of thousands got glimpses of the ceremony from window ledges and house tops. After that was over the President lunched at the Union League Club with a large party, and then the parade began.

It was principally notable for its length and for the crowd which saw it. The procession consisted of civic societies, prominent citizens in carriages, the G. A. R., and the militia. With the President rode most of the visiting statesmen.

The crowd, however, was really a sight. At the two parades, day and night, there were not less than 500,000 spectators. Only a small proportion of these saw anything of the processions, but they clogged up the streets and crammed out the restaurants like a horde of grasshoppers.

The night parade, which was designed to represent all nations, while it fell short of accomplishing this object, was a very creditable pageant, especially when it passed through the Court of Honor in State Street. It was not so long as the day show, but it was much more brilliant.

While this parade was going on, the President was the chief figure at the Auditorium banquet.

The foreign visitors are inclined to be non-committal, confining their remarks principally to expressions of good will to the Nation and praise for Chicago.

To-morrow a reception will be tendered to Mrs. McKinley at the Women's Athletic Club, where a luncheon will be served and a swimming exhibition given.

From 1 o'clock P. M. to 4:30 a public reception will be held by the President in Memorial Hall, at the Public Library.

AT THE CITIZEN'S BANQUET.

Mr. McKinley, Sir Wilfred Laurier, Vice President Mariscal, Secretary Long, and Others Speak.

CHICAGO, Oct. 9.—Chicago's great Auditorium, which has been the scene of so many notable events, never held a greater gathering than to-night, when the Chicago Day banquet was held within its walls under the auspices of the Fall Festival Committee. The great stage upon which 1,000 people can easily find standing room, had been enlarged, and a great floor built out over the seats of the parquet, quadrupling the floor space of the stage. It is difficult to decorate the Auditorium on account of the beauty of its own decorations, but tonight it was changed by the hands of the decorators into a spectacle that for once surpassed itself.

AT THE PRESIDENT'S TABLE.

Back of the raised table at the west of the hall, at which President McKinley and the guests of honor were seated, was an elaborate peace arch twenty feet in height, constructed of pastry. It was decorated with flags tastefully draped, from the folds of which twinkled hundreds of little electric lights. On both sides of the arch were great shields with paintings of the American eagle and groupings of American, British, and Mexican flags. The balconies were resplendent with banners, and the coats of arms of all States in the Union. These were placed at regular intervals around the balcony below the first row of boxes, and around each shield, which bore the arms of a State, was grouped a cluster of small silk banners. On every table was placed an elaborate floral piece representing a famous scene in the history of the Republic, a scene from the history of Chicago, and other suitable events.

The President, who was the guest of honor, sat at a raised table on the right of Melville E. Stone, the toastmaster.

Other distinguished guests were at the same table, among them being Vice President Don Ignacio Mariscal of Mexico, Premier Wilfrid Laurier of Canada, Gen. John C. Black, Gov. John R. Tanner, Mayor Carter H. Harrison, Señor Manuel d'Aspiroz, Secretary Hay, Secretary Gage, Attorney General Griggs, Secretary Smith, Secretary Long, Secretary Hitchcock, Secretary Wilson, Gen. David B. Henderson, Senator Boies Penrose, Major Gen. Wesley Merritt, Senator Shelby M. Cullom, Brig. Gen. Thomas M. Anderson, Gen. Russell A. Alger, Carl Dentzer, Dr. Emil G. Hirsch, Minister to Brazil Charles Page Bryan, W. T. Buchanan, Japanese Minister Jutaro Komura, Senator William E. Mason, Capt. Joseph B. Coghlan, Sir Alphonse Pelletier, Senator William B. Allison, Senator James McMillan, Senator Samuel D. McEnery, Commissioner General Ferdinand W. Peck, and Gen. Chambers McKibbon.

The opening hour of the banquet was set for 6 o'clock, but the streets were so densely packed by the great throng that had come down to witness the laying of the corner stone of the new Federal Building and the afternoon parade had remained in great part to see the parade of the evening, that it was with difficulty one could make his way along the streets, and as a consequence it was nearly an hour later than that originally set when the banquet was in full blast.

The material part of the banquet occupied two hours, and it was nearly 10 o'clock when Mr. Stone rapped for order, and brought the intellectual portion of the programme to the front by introducing John R. Tanner, Governor of Illinois.

Gov. Tanner, in a short address, welcomed the visitors on behalf of the State of Illinois. After he had concluded, Mayor Carter H. Harrison of Chicago and Senator Shelby M. Cullom of Illinois were introduced in succession by Mr. Stone, the former extending to the visitors the welcome of the people of the City of Chicago and the latter a greeting on behalf of the Federal officials of Illinois.

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

The banquet guests knew by their programmes who came next on the list of speakers, and when the toastmaster rose to introduce the President, who responded to the sentiment of "The Nation," he was greeted with cheers that for a time prevented his voice from being heard. When quiet had been restored the President spoke as follows:

"Mr. Toastmaster and Gentlemen—I am glad to join you in extending a sincere welcome to the distinguished statesmen and diplomats who represent the great countries adjoining us on the South and the North. We are bound to both by ties of mutual good neighborhood. We rejoice in their prosperity and we wish them God-speed in the pathway of progress they are so energetically and successfully pursuing.

"On the reverse side of the great seal of the United States, authorized by Congress and adopted as the seal of the United States of America after its formation under the Federal Constitution, is the pyramid signifying strength and duration. The eye over it and the motto allude to the many signal interpositions of Providence in favor of the American cause. The date underneath, 1776, is that of the Declaration of Independence, and the words under it signify the beginning of a new American era which commences from that date.

"It is impossible to trace our history since without feeling that the Providence with us in the beginning has continued to the Nation His gracious interposition. When, unhappily, we have been engaged in war, He has given us the victory. Fortunate indeed that it can be said we have had no clash of arms which has ended in defeat and no responsibility resulting from war is tainted with dishonor.

"In peace we have been signally blessed and our progress has gone on unchecked and ever increasing in the intervening years. In boundless wealth of soil and mine and forest nature has favored us, while all races of men of every nationality and climate have contributed their good blood to make the Nation what it is.

GROWTH OF A CENTURY.

"From 3,929,214 in 1790, our population has grown to upwards of 62,000,000 in 1890, and our estimated population to-day made by the Governors of the States is 77,803,231. We have gone from thirteen States to forty-five. We have annexed every variety of territory, from the coral reefs and cocoanut groves of Key West to the icy regions of Northern Alaska—territory skirting the Atlantic, the Gulf of Mexico, the Pacific and the Arctic, and the islands of the Pacific and Caribbean Sea, and we have extended still further our jurisdiction to the far-away islands in the Pacific.

"Our territory is more than four times larger than it was when the treaty of peace was signed in 1783. Our industrial growth has been even more phenomenal than that of population or territory. Our wealth, estimated in 1790 at $462,000,000, has advanced to $65,000,000,000.

"Education has not been overlooked. The mental and moral equipment of the youth upon whom will in the future rest the responsibilities of Government have had the unceasing and generous care of the State and the Nation. We expended in 1897-8 in public education open to all, $202,115,548; for secondary education, $23,474,683, and for higher education for the same period, $30,307,902. The number of pupils enrolled in public schools in 1896-7 was 14,632,492, or more than 20 per cent. of our population. Is this not a pillar of strength to the Republic?

INTEGRITY OF THE FLAG.

"Our National credit, often tried, has been ever upheld. It has no superior and no stain. The United States has never repudiated a National obligation, either to its creditors or to humanity. It will not now begin to do either. It never struck a blow except for civilization and never struck its colors.

"Has the pyramid lost any of its strength? Has the Republic lost any of its virility? Has the self-governing principle been weakened? Is there any present menace to our stability and duration? These questions bring but one answer. The Republic is sturdier and stronger than ever before. Government by the people has been advanced. Freedom under the flag is more universal than when the Union was formed. Our steps have been forward, not backward. From Plymouth Rock to the Philippines the grand triumphant march of human liberty has never paused.

"Fraternity and union are deeply imbedded in the hearts of the American people. For half a century the civil war dissension was the fear of men of all sections. That word has gone out of the American vocabulary. It is spoken now only as a historical memory. North, South, East, and West were never so welded together, and, while they may differ about internal policies, they are all for the Union and the maintenance of the integrity of the flag.

"Has patriotism died out in the hearts of the people? Witness the 250,000 men springing to arms, and in thirty days organized into regiments for the Spanish war, and a million more ready to respond, and the more recent enlistment of 70,000 men, with many other thousands anxious to enlist but whose services were not needed.

"Has American heroism declined? The shattered and sinking fleets of the Spanish navy at Manila and at Santiago, the charges of San Juan and El Caney, and the intrepid valor and determination of our gallant troops in more than forty engagements in Luzon, attest the fact that the American soldier and sailor have lost none of the qualities which made our earlier army and navy illustrious and invincible.

"After one hundred and twenty-three years the pyramid stands unshaken. It has had some severe shocks, but it remains immovable. It has endured the storms of war, only to be stronger. It stands firmer and gives greater promise of duration than when the fathers made it the symbol of their faith.

"May we not feel assured that if we do our duty the Providence which favored the undertakings of the fathers, and every step of our progress since, will continue His watchful care and guidance over us, and that the Hand that led us to our present place will not relax His grasp till we have reached the glorious goal He has fixed for us in the achievement of His end."

SIR WILFRID LAURIER SPEAKS.

Following the address of the President, which was received with every manifestation of enthusiastic approval, Mr. Stone introduced Sir Wilfrid Laurier of Canada, who, he announced, was to speak on "The Dominion of Canada." The band played "God Save the Queen," the audience rising and joining in the chorus.

The greeting which was accorded the Premier of Canada as he rose to his feet was hearty in the extreme. Cheer after cheer rang through the hall and men rose to their feet and waved their napkins frantically. The warmth of his welcome for an instant embarrassed Sir Wilfrid, but he quickly recovered his self-possession. His speech, in part, was as follows:

"I must say that I feel that, though the relations between Canada and the United States are good, though they are brotherly, though they are satisfactory, in my judgment they are not as good, as brotherly, as satisfactory as they ought to be. We are of the same stock. We spring from the same races on one side of the sea as on the other. We speak the same language. We have the same literature, and for more than a thousand years we have had a common history.

"I am proud to say, in the presence of the Chief Executive of the United States, that it is the belief of the Canadian Government that we should make a supreme effort to better our relations and make the Government of President McKinley and the present Government of Canada, with the assent of Great Britain, so to work together as to remove all causes of dissension between us.

"And regarding the commission which sat first in the old City of Quebec and sat next in the City of Washington, but whether sitting in Quebec or sitting in Washington, I am sorry to say, the result has not been commensurate with our expectation.

"We met a stumbling block in the question of the Alaska frontier. Well, let me say here and now the commission could not settle that question, and referred it to their respective Governments and they are now dealing with it. We are ready to give and to take. We can afford to be just; we can afford to be generous, because we are strong. We have a population of 77,000,000—I beg pardon, I am mistaken, it is the reverse of that. But pardon my mistake, although it is the reverse I am sure the sentiment is the same.

"But though we have many little bickerings of that kind, I speak my whole mind and I believe I speak the mind of all you gentlemen when I say that after all, when we go down to the bottom of our hearts, we will find that there is between us a true, genuine affection. There are no two nations to-day on the face of the globe so united as Great Britain and the United States of America.

"The Secretary of State told us some few months ago that there was no treaty of alliance between Great Britain and the United States of America. It is very true there is between the United States of America and Great Britain to-day no treaty of alliance which the pen can write and which the pen can unmake, but there is between Great Britain and the United States of America a unity of blood, of blood which is thicker than water, and I appeal to recent history when I say that whenever one nation has to face emergency, a greater emergency than usual, forthwith the sympathies of the other nations go to their sister."

SPEECH OF MEXICO'S OFFICIAL.

Vice President Mariscal of Mexico responded to the toast, "The Republic of Mexico," as follows:

"I rise principally to thank you very cordially for the toast proposed and drunk in honor of Mexico and its President. Yet on such an occasion as this, when you commemorate the wonderful resurrection of this phoenix city, and when the presence of the first Magistrate of the Nation gives this banquet the greatest solemnity, I believe I should venture some few and brief remarks in order to express the feelings of President Diaz and the Mexican Government toward the United States.

"Mexico, gentlemen, as you may know, has fought twice for her independence, which her people really idolize. The first time was at the beginning of this century, and during eleven years, when no nation could or wished to give us any assistance. The second time, less than forty years ago, we had to battle against Napoleonic intervention, and in spite of our heroic resistance, prolonged for five long years, we might have succumbed, yielding to force, had it not been for the powerful influence of the United States, which promptly settled matters in our favor.

"That historical fact has not been forgotten by any true Mexican, and we all keep it engraved in our hearts. To-day, gentlemen, everybody knows that my country, under an independent republican Government, is fairly advancing on the road of a peaceful progress. She is developing her natural resources by means of domestic and foreign capital, chiefly American, invested in railroads and other great improvements. The Mexican Government welcomes that capital as well as American industry and all kinds of traffic and honest immigration.

"Our foreign policy consists solely and simply in cultivating the most friendly intercourse with all the nations of the world and a real intimacy with the United States. Providence made us neighbors and our common interest requires for us to keep as intimate friends. It is not only vicinity that binds us together; we have adopted your institutions; we have shaped our political being after your model, and the very symbol of our nationality is almost identical with yours—both are the famous bird of Jove, an eagle. May, then, these two eagles soar forever, flying along parallel lines, the American gulding, the Mexican following, always encouraged by the example of her elder sister."

MR. LONG ON THE NAVY.

Secretary Long of the navy, who responded to "The Navy," received a greeting that will live with him for many a day. He was frequently interrupted by cheers during his speech, which was as follows:

"Your toast to the navy is all the more a compliment because you are a thousand miles from the sea. It signified the place that the navy has in the hearts of all the people and how much they all alike share its glories. It has always been dear to the American heart and has contributed some of the most brilliant pages in American history, but its exploits during the recent war have given it a stronger and broader hold than ever before.

"It is not a department which pertains to any section of the country or to any class among the people; it is one of the very fundamental elements of American popular growth. It is as much the product of our schools, our homes, and common life as is the shop of the mechanic, the warehouse of the merchant, the harvest of the farmer.

"Jack hails from the inland hamlet as well as from the seaport towns. The Admiral commanding one of our great squadrons, winning a victory unprecedented in naval history, is the son of a prominent financial business man; another the son of an Irish laborer, working in a ditch by his father's side, went from it to the Naval Academy. Every Congressional district of the Union is represented there by its cadet. The result is that the splendid body of naval officers who to-day so highly command the confidence and admiration of the people are themselves the immediate representatives of the people, and of their common intelligence, spirit, and standards.

"Our late antagonist had officers and men of undoubted bravery. But in education, versatility ability to plan and do, and to meet, in short, in what Mrs. Stowe called 'faculty,' our superiority was such that the battle was won the moment it began.

"I can more properly, gentlemen, join with you in your appreciation of the navy because, although its head, I am yet only temporarily connected with it and can look at it from the outside. I sometimes think, however, that the great public applauding the salient merits, overlooks others which are quite as deserving.

THE NAVY'S UNKNOWN HEROES.

"You cheer for the men behind the guns; you give swords and banquets here and there to an Admiral—and both most richly deserve the tribute—but remember that all up and down the line there are individuals whose names never got to your ears or, if so, are already half forgotten who have earned unfading laurels. No man in the navy has rendered such service, however great, that others were not ready to fill the place and do as well. The navy is full of heroes unknown to fame. Its great merit is the professional spirit which runs through it; the high sense of duty; the lofty standards of service to which its hearts are loyal and which make them all equal to any duty.

"Who sings the praises of the chiefs of the naval stations and bureaus of the Navy Department who wept that there were no battles and glory for them, and who, remaining at their departmental posts, made such provision for the fitting out, the arming, the suppiying, the feeding, the coaling, the equipping of your fleets that the commanding officer on the deck had only to direct and use the forces which these, his brothers, had put in his hands?

"Who repeats the names of the young officers who pleaded for Hobson's chance to risk his life in the hull and hell of the Merrimac? Who mentions the scores of seamen who begged to be of the immortal seven who were his companions in that forlorn hope?

"In the long watch before Santiago the terror of our great battleships was the two Spanish torpedo boat destroyers, those swift, fiendish sharks of the sea, very engines of death and destruction, and yet, when the great battle came, it was the unprotected Gloucester, a converted yacht, the former plaything and pleasure boat of a Summer vacation, which, without hesitation or turning, attacked these demons of the sea and sunk them both. I have always thought it the most heroic and gallant individual instance of fighting during the war. It was as if some light-clad youth, with no defense but his sword, threw himself into the arena with armored gladiators and by his very dash and spirit laid them low. And yet, who has given a sword or spread a feast to that newest flame of chivalrous heroism, Richard Wainwright?

NAVY'S AID TO INDUSTRY.

"Who recalls all the still more varied services of our navy—its exploits and researches in the interest of science, its stimulus to international commerce; its surveys to foreign harbors, its charting of the sea, and marking of the pathway of the merchant marine; its study of the stars, its contributions, in short, to all the interests of an enlightened and progressive country?

"May I suggest therefore that with this broader view of our navy as not an outside conception of our institutions, but an integral part of them, it is a partial conception that criticises its recent development and its continued developments in the future. It has not only given dignity and variety of service and strength to your Government, but think how it is linked with all your industrial interests, with the employment of large bodies of labor, with the consumption of all sorts of material, stimulating marine construction, building docks, and contributing to this very business activity and prosperity which are the features of this thrifty town.

"It is not too much to predict that the development of our navy is the beginning also of a new era in our merchant marine, in maritime construction, and hence in maritime transportation, of the American bottom carrying the American flag again on all the oceans of the globe.

PHILIPPINES MUST BE SAVED.

"I do not forget that the present glory of the navy is only a part of the splendid work of the Government, which has been equally progressive in other branches of the public service. Think for a moment what has been done in the past few years. The troublesome questions of the currency and the tariff are to-day things of the past. The National credit is as solid as a rock; the Nation's dollar is good and abundant; the Treasury is full and even the great Pacific Railroad obligations which have been the despair of previous years have all been collected and paid in. Labor is in demand and wages are high.

"Our foreign commerce is carrying with a swollen torrent the products of our industry the world over. You can hardly point to any great interest of the country that is not as you would have it; you can hardly think of any great principle which you deem vital in Government that is not enforced. What more do you want? In the war with Spain our fleet was ordered to Manila because there was a Spanish fleet, and every military interest demanded its capture or destruction. When that was done, every military interest required, not that our fleet be withdrawn, but that our hand upon the enemy's throat should there remain until his surrender.

"When that surrender came and with it the transfer of the sovereignty of those islands from Spain to the United States, every consideration demanded that the President should hold them up, not toss them into the caldron of anarchy, and when violence began should restore order, yet stretching out always in his hands the tender and opportunity for peace and beneficent government until Congress in its wisdom shall determine what their future status shall be. What more or what less should he do and do his duty?

"Yes, my friends, the navy is, as the army is, as the school is, as the workshop is, the countingroom is, as the college is—the navy is the State. You are the navy, you are the army, you are the State, for you are the citizen. On you each are the responsibilities of your country; on you are its great duties. Awake to your high call. Do not fret, do not whine, do not cavil, do not fear to take the responsibilities up and to discharge the duties. Put your shoulder to the wheel, put your cheer into the heart of the man who is at your front. Be a part of the great progress and beneficence of the United States. But why bother about phrases when I can sum up in one word all that is great, generous, enterprising, and expansive—by 'Chicago'?"

"The Glories of the Grand Army of the Republic" were dwelt upon by Col. D. B. Henderson of Dubuque, Iowa, the next speaker of the National House of Representatives.

The last address on the regular programme was by Gen. Thomas M. Anderson, United States Army, Commander of the Department of the Lakes, who spoke of the "Army and Its Achievements."

LAYING THE CORNERSTONE.

The President Applies the First Trowel of Mortar—Mr. Smith Speaks of Growth and Expansion.

CHICAGO, Oct. 9.—One of the interesting features of President McKinley's visit to Chicago transpired to-day, when he laid the cornerstone of the new Federal Building.

Long before the hour set for the ceremonies the streets surrounding the block on which the steel skeleton of the new building stands were packed from curb to curb with pushing, jostling people anxious to get a glimpse of the Nation's President and the distinguished visitors from other countries, while every window in the gayly decorated skyscraper surrounding the Federal Building was taken advantage of. Even on the steel girders of the building itself were perched hundreds of venturesome curiosity seekers.

In the angle formed by the south and west wings of the building, at Jackson Boulevard and Dearborn Street, and in front of the Union League Club Building, reviewing stands had been erected for the accommodation of the visitors, including Vice President Mariscal and party of Mexico, Premier Laurier of Canada, and other notables of that country, members of President McKinley's Cabinet and the Diplomatic Corps at Washington, Senators and Congressmen, and other invited guests, and when President McKinley threw the first trowel of mortar under the uplifted block of limestone and pronounced the cornerstone set one of the most notable gatherings ever in Chicago looked on.

THE PRESIDENT ARRIVES.

Shortly before 10 o'clock a roar of cheers from Jackson Boulevard announced the coming of President McKinley and his party. It was with considerable difficulty that the troops of cavalry and the police forming the President's escort could clear a space wide enough for the carriages containing the President and members of his Cabinet and other guests to pass, and as the carriages slowly made their way up the boulevard toward the Federal Building, the applause became terrific and continuous. The President frequently arose and doffed his hat in response.

At the entrance of the Union League Club the President and the members of his party alighted and after a brief reception were escorted across Jackson Boulevard to the platform in front of the building. A perfect hurricane of cheers greeted the President as he was escorted to the dais, at the side of which the cornerstone was suspended ready for the ceremony.

The President warmly greeted the officials, then turned and bowed to the group of brawny-armed workmen who were to complete the laying of the stone.

Judge C. C. Kohlsaat, Chairman of the Committee on Ceremonies, introduced Secretary of the Treasury Lyman J. Gage as presiding officer for the cornerstone exercises. Mr. Gage made a brief address, which was followed by a prayer by the Rev. Frank W. Gunsaulus, the President and all the members of his party uncovering as Dr. Gunsaulus asked a blessing on the ceremony.

SPEECH BY POSTMASTER GENERAL.

Secretary Gage then introduced Postmaster General Smith. He was also greeted with much applause, and said substantially:

"This ceremonial, led by the President of the Republic in the imposing presence of distinguished National representatives and foreign dignitaries and of this great multitude of citizens, is fitly associated with Chicago Day. The stately structure whose cornerstone is now to be laid symbolizes in a large sense the dignity and power of the United States. But in a direct and practical sense it represents the business life and activity of Chicago. It is the Nation's visible seal and stamp upon the commercial rank and importance of this splendid city.

"The development of the country within a period of thirty years on all its material sides seems like 'such stuff as dreams are made of.' In 1870 the total receipts of the Postal Service were $19,772,220 and its total expenditures $23,998,837. This year we shall spend $105,000,000 and our receipts will be $80,000,000. While our population, not counting the new possessions, has doubled, the postal business has multiplied nearly five fold. The figure in other realms tell the same fabulous story. Since 1870 the distributed wealth of country has increased from $27,000,000,000 to over $80,000,000,000.

"This unexampled gain is widely diffused. The savings banks furnish a direct test. The number of their depositors has grown from 1,600,000 to more than 5,000,000, and the aggregate of deposits from $550,000,000 to over $2,000,000,000. Where could you find more conclusive testimony that the average thrift of the people has shared in the advancement of prosperity and accumulation?

"With this unmatched growth, what imagination shall put metes and bounds to the advancement of our country? Is it expected that the marvelous development which has come with the wonderful material appliances and forces of the past three decades will now pause and stand still? Are we henceforth to mark time instead of marching forward? Has our incomparable industrial production reached its limit? Is our growing commerce to halt on the frontier of its old domain? Is the opening door of wider fields and enlarged activity within the broken walls of the Orient to be unrecognized and unused?

"American valor and heroism have never touched sublimer heights or shed brighter lustre on the American name than during the past two years. Are the genius of American progress and the fibre of American purpose unequal to the achievements of its heroism, and can it be said that the people who have wrought these masterful triumphs at home and abroad are too blinded to perceive that the waiting opportunity which has come with the high discharge of National duty lies along the true pathway of our commercial expansion?

FLAG GUARANTEES LIBERTY.

"But we do not and can not think alone or chiefly of material development. Splendid as it has been in its colossal proportions, the higher glory of the Republic is its moral position and its embodiment of the principles of liberty. To that standard it can never be recreant. The flag floats today over a domain ten times as great as that upon which its shining stars first shed their joyous beams.

"Its beneficial rule has been extended from time to time over vast new acquisitions, but it has never broadened its sway without carrying freedom, progress, and enlightenment to the fortunate peoples who were brought under its protecting folds. It is the same flag to-day that it has always been, but with added lustre and higher renown and a far deeper respect throughout the world. It has the same import and the same virtue. It signifies everywhere right, law, justice, and self-government within the limits of National sovereignty.

"What citizen of the Republic shall so impugn the honor of his country and the integrity of her institutions as to proclaim before the world that her sceptre extended over rude and re-note peoples means wrong and oppression and spoliation? What American shall so discredit his own blood as to declare that the American people will either falter in their duty of their trust or fail in the capacity of their task?

"Our inspiring past is the prophecy of our glorious future."

THE STONE IS LAID.

The actual ceremonies of the laying of the cornerstone then began. C. E. Kremer, Secretary of the Federal Committee, arose and formally announced that the stone was ready and read the list of articles placed within it. President McKinley was introduced by Secretary Gage, and as he stepped forward to receive the trowel from the hands of Architect Henry Ives Cobb the crowd again burst forth into cheer after cheer, the applause not ceasing until the President raised his hand.

The President then stepped to the side of the uplifted mass of Illinois limestone, and, taking a trowel of mortar from the board, he threw it on the base of the stone. As he did so a band stationed in the reviewing stand played "The Star-Spangled Banner," and as the notes of the National anthem were heard the crowd again broke into cheers, the noise almost drowning the music. President McKinley then pronounced the stone set, and resumed his seat as the workmen settled the stone in its place.

Senator William E. Mason was next introduced, and made a brief address on behalf of the City of Chicago.

The ceremonies concluded with the offering of a benediction by Dr. Gunsaulus. President McKinley and party then arose and were again escorted across the boulevard to the Union League Club, of which the President was the guest at luncheon.

PARADES DREW GREAT CROWDS.

Novel Features in the Evening When 14 Nations Were Represented.

CHICAGO, Oct. 9.—The most spectacular outdoor feature of the Fall Festival, the Parade of all Nations, took place to-night, and was viewed by thousands, the streets in the down-town districts being literally a solid mass of humanity.

The parade, in which marched representatives of fourteen countries, including Germany, Venezuela, Switzerland, Brazil, the Netherlands, Austria and Hungary, Scotland, Armenia and Assyria, Belgium, China, Italy, and the United States, was marked by nearly thirty floats, some of them extremely beautiful and novel. That which attracted most attention was the great Chinese dragon, which was shipped here from San Francisco. It was nearly 300 feet long, was carried on the shoulders of 200 men, and in its immense jaws and nostrils were burned red and green fire in quantities that lighted up the parade for blocks.

Among the floats were two in the German section, one representing the triumph of music, the other Germany's gifts to this country, both beautifully illuminated with calcium lights; in the Netherlands section a float represented an old Dutch windmill with women in the bridal costume of 300 years ago. The parade was to have been reviewed by President McKinley, but on account of the lateness of the hour at which the military and civic parade was concluded and the Chicago day banquet at the Auditorium, at which the President and other distinguished visitors were the guests of honor, this was found impossible.

President McKinley reviewed the military parade in the afternoon with Don Ignacio Mariscal, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Mexico; Premier Laurier of Canada, and other guests of the city.

At the conclusion of the cornerstone ceremonies President McKinley and the Presidential party were escorted to the Union League Club, where they had luncheon. Luncheon concluded, the party were driven to their places in the line. Major Gen. Wesley Merritt was Chief Marshal. There were nine divisions in the line, consisting of military, naval, and civic features. The day was fine and the great spectacle was successfully carried out.

OFFICIAL REPRESENTATIVES CALL.

The President Receives Mexican and Canadian Visitors.

CHICAGO, Oct. 9.—Through their official representatives the three great countries of North America were introduced to one another here to-day, the reception occurring early in the forenoon. The Mexican delegation, headed by Vice President Mariscal, and the Canadian, under the leadership of Premier Laurier, were received by President McKinley in the Auditorium Annex.

The men from Mexico were accorded the first reception. The party included Vice President Mariscal, Dr. La Vista, Congressman Benito Juarez, Congressman Thomas Moran, Alonzo Mariscal, Dr. Geegerza Balbine Davalos, and Capt. Cueller, Military Attaché of the Mexican Embassy at Washington. Señor Mariscal was presented by Ambassador d'Asperoz of Mexico, who in turn presented the other members of his party.

President McKinley and the representative of the Chief Executive of Mexico exchanged compliments, talking for some time.

The reception of the Canadian party took but a few moments. Gen. Chambers McKibbon presented Premier Laurier, and the latter introduced the remainder of his party, which included R. R. Dobell, Sir Alphonse Pelletier, M. P., McMullen, L. O. David, J. L. Willyson of The Toronto Globe, Raymond Prefontain, Mayor of Montreal, and John Shaw, Mayor of Toronto. Premier Laurier and the President merely exchanged formal compliments, expressing pleasure at meeting each other.

Accidents of the Day.

CHICAGO, Oct. 9.—During the ceremony of laying the cornerstone five women, caught at various times in the crush, fainted, and were taken to the Emergency Hospital. The cases were not serious.

Harry F. Potter, while watching the parade from a third-story window of the Illinois Central station, fell to the pavement, receiving probably fatal injuries.

GUATEMALA HAS A BOOM.

Prospect of Government Railway Sale Causes Lower Exchanges.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Oct. 9.—The latest news by steamer from Central America is that the rate of exchange has since Sept. 20 dropped from 800 to 500 in Guatemala, and that business conditions are vastly improved as a result of the excellent prospect of an advantageous sale of the Guatemala Northern Railroad by the Government within the next thirty days.

Collis P. Huntington is still a bidder, but two other powerful agents have entered the field, the Costa Rican Steamship Company and Miner C. Keith of Boston. Whether he is acting for himself only, for a syndicate, or for the United Fruit Company—the Banana Trust, which he projected and successfully instituted—is not known at present, but he and the Costa Rican Steamship Company seem to be working together.

President Calerra of Guatemala is holding off for $1,500,000, and for a guarantee of the immediate extension and improvement of the road, which would mean the expenditure of more than $5,000,000, most of it for labor, in Guatemala. The sale is generally regarded as assured. Mr. Keith is expected in New Orleans to-morrow, and his coming is awaited with much interest.

When he organized the Banana Trust the Adler and the Camers-Weinberger houses were regarded as small fry, but since the trust began operations the patronage has grown so large that they are worth absorbing. It is an open secret that they have agreed to the trust's terms for a one-third interest in each of the independent houses.

Progressive Euchre for Charity.

Nearly 2,000 persons played progressive euchre for the benefit of St. John's Long Island City Hospital at the Grand Central Palace last night. More than 250 prizes, varying from a gold watch to a copy of "David Harum," were distributed by lot among the winners of the greatest number of games. Box and seat tickets, donated by the principal Manhattan and Brooklyn theatres, were among the prizes. A concert was given by the New York Catholic Protectory Band until 9:30. The progressive euchre contest lasted until 11, and a programme of twenty-four dances to music by Shannon's Twenty-third Regiment Band was then carried out. The affair was in charge of a committee, of which J. P. Madden was President. Dr. John Melville Vice President, Philip Glascott, Treasurer, and Lucien F. Lawrence, Secretary.

William L. Wilson Not Seriously Ill.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 9.—The report sent out from Charleston, West Va., that W. L. Wilson, President of Washington and Lee University, is dangerously ill is incorrect. Mr. Wilson is in Lexington attending to his duties at the university, and although he has been under treatment for several months for threatened lung trouble there is nothing alarming in his condition. He was on the streets this evening.

Malt-Nutrine

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When in Doubt What to Eat
Uneeda Biscuit
Any grocer will sell you a package of Uneeda Biscuit for 5 cents. Avoid imitations.

BELIEVE DR. PRESTON IS DEAD.

Jamestown (R. I.) Clergyman Thought to Have Committed Suicide from the Steamer Puritan.

The Rev. Dr. Charles E. Preston, rector of St. Matthew's Protestant Episcopal Church in Jamestown, R. I., who has been missing from his home since last Thursday, is believed to have committed suicide by jumping overboard from the steamer Puritan of the Fall River Line during the trip between Fall River and this city last Friday night. A number of letters, his wearing apparel, and a gold watch and chain were found Saturday morning in the stateroom occupied by him. One of the letters mentioned something about his being in financial straits, and this, together with overwork and ill-health, is believed to be the cause which led to the suicide.

Dr. Preston arrived in Newport from Jamestown Friday afternoon and left on the 3 o'clock train over the Old Colony Road for Fall River, where he engaged passage on the Puritan. During the voyage from Fall River to Newport, a Newport man spoke a few words with the clergyman. Nothing more was seen or heard of Dr. Preston until the arrival of the steamer in this city.

Orlando H. Taylor, General Passenger Agent of the Fall River Line, when seen last night at his home, 51 Clinton Avenue, Jersey City, by a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES, said that the clergyman had evidently committed suicide, as the letters found in his stateroom seemed to have been written before he engaged passage on the Puritan. These letters were addressed to prominent persons in Newport, Providence, and Jamestown, and have been forwarded to their addresses. An unsealed letter was also found, in which the writer stated that he was in financial difficulties. There was also a request to notify the family of the Rev. Mr. Preston in Newport and Jamestown. His family, Mr. Taylor said, had been notified, but up to a late hour last night no word had been received from them.

A dispatch received last night from Newport stated that Mrs. Preston, who had at first expressed the hope that her husband was merely ill, as suggested by her friends, and would soon come back, now believes that something has happened to him. She asked a friend on Sunday to have the water in the neighborhood of the Jamestown ferry wharves, both in Jamestown and Newport, dragged in the hope that some trace of his body might be found. Mrs. Preston received a letter from her husband Friday afternoon, in which he stated that he would return to Jamestown on the last boat. While Mr. Preston was in Newport Monday of last week he complained of his health and said to a woman friend that on the Sunday previous he felt that he should give up, as he did not feel able to carry on the services, and feared that he would collapse.

Dr. Preston came to Jamestown from Providence, where he had been rector of St. Thomas's Protestant Episcopal Church. For some time he had been engaged in literary work. He is the clergyman who originated the "Church on Wheels" used on the Island of Conanicut. For the last six years he had been rector of St. Matthew's Church, Jamestown. Besides his widow, two small children survive him.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO
Bloomingdale's
3d Ave. & 59th St.
SPECIAL SALE OF STERLING SILVER PURSES AND CHATELAIN BAGS.
We are showing a fine assortment of STERLING SILVER CHAIN PURSES and CHATELAIN BAGS; many novel designs at attractive prices, $2.95, $3.85, $4.95, $5.95, $7.50, $8.50, $16.50 and $22.
Also, an elegant assortment of silk, satin, beaded velvet and leather CHATELAIN BAGS, from 47c. to $5.00.
PURSE TOPS and CHATELAIN CLASPS in STERLING SILVER, GOLD and SILVER PLATE, in a large variety of new designs, ranging in price from 25c. to $1.75.

America's Largest CREDIT CLOTHIERS AND TAILORS.
CAREY & SIDES
56-58 4TH AVE.,
COR. NINTH ST.
MEN'S and BOYS'
CLOTHING ON CREDIT.
READY MADE AND TO ORDER.
We were formerly on Broadway. OUR "NO-EXTRA-CHARGE" CREDIT SYSTEM will do business for us anywhere. Our business is larger and our expenses are lighter. VALUES DID IT.
WEEKLY AND MONTHLY PAYMENTS.
Ready-Made Suits and Overcoats, $10, $12, and $15. TO ORDER, $16, $20, and $25. Boys' Suits, $3 to $12. Men's Hats, Tuxedo and Full Dress Suits, silk lined, to order, $30, $35, $40.
Write for terms and particulars.
OPEN SATURDAYS UNTIL 10:30; MONDAYS, 9.

MURDERED BY HIS PARTNER.

Erlander Beyer Fatally Stabbed by Carl A. Eckell After a Drunken Quarrel.

Erlander Beyer, a window cleaner, was stabbed and almost instantly killed by Carl

The Wanamaker Store.

Shoe Talk

THIS Shoe Store differs from others chiefly in this;—it gives more, for less.

We cannot control styles in shoes as we do in other things. Our exclusive specialties are copied as soon as they are exposed for sale. We don't care,—we are content with selling them first and cheapest.

There are a few stores under this roof that put their advantages to the public squarely on the ground of *lowest prices*. The shoe store is one of them. We do sell good shoes at lower prices than other stores.

The shoe manufacturers, who should know, say that we are the largest buyers of shoes in America. That explains.

We have, at all times, everything that any other store has, and a few things that none other has. But in variety, assortment, stylishness and novelty, we claim only equality with the best. It is only in the matter of *goodness-for-price* that we prove supremacy.

These new Enamelled Kidskin Shoes for men may be taken as an example of one of our good things that you will see everywhere before long. They look like patent leather, but they don't wear like it. A deep, rich, brilliant enamel on fine elastic kidskin. Five Dollars.

These Women's Shoes at $3 may be taken as an example of what we mean by supremacy in value-giving. The style may be duplicated—the quality will not be—not at this price. Of chrome-tanned kidskin, black. In this shoe we duplicate a $4 shoe, style, quality and all.

The "Insured Shoe" for men at $3.50, is another specialty. Uppers guaranteed against cracks through service, for a year.

Velutinas VELUTINA—a compact and close shorn pile velvet of particularly high-grade cotton, almost as fine and lustrous as silk. In fact, close inspection is needed to detect the difference. As to durability, it has been tried and proved superior to many of the silk velvets sold. There are 73 colors in this collection, covering all of the wished-for shades. The new reds, phloxine, orchidee, automobile; the new blues, porcelain and jacinthe, new plums, and so on. Black, of course. It's a dollar a yard. 24 in. wide.

VELUTINA CORDS; similar to corduroy, same high finish, but lighter; 22 in. wide; 13 choice colorings. This too is $1 a yard.

VELVET DRESS CORDS—A trade incident that results in a saving of twenty-five cents a yard on these goods. We are showing this line in silver gray, castor, green, black, two shades of brown and three of blue. A full, fair $1 value. Price 75c. a yard.

Fourth avenue and Tenth street.

Three New Linings These are finished by a new process, giving them the appearance of silk. Not alone pleasing to the eye, however. They are strongly made and will wear satisfactorily. And further, all these are moderately priced:

At 18c. yd.—Fine lustrous percaline; 12 colors; 36 in. wide.
At 30c. yd.—Bright, high-grade sateen; a dozen colors; yard wide.
35c. yd.—Lustrous twilled sateen; 7 colors; 38 in. wide.

Fourth avenue.

Women's Petticoats An extraordinary Autumn demand. The unfailing Wanamaker supply. Corded, plaited, ruffled petticoats, broad, light, new and beautiful in black and the predominant soft shadings. Masses of them, at these prices:—

COLORED PETTICOATS
$1.75—Colored percaline, deep corded ruffle with narrow ruffle on bottom.
$2.50—Mercerized sateen; pretty, solid colors; deep ruffle with narrow ruffle and rows of cording.
$3.25—Mercerized sateen; solid colors; deep ruffle with four small ruffles.
BLACK PETTICOATS
75c.—Sateen, lined; deep corded ruffle.
$1—Sateen, lined with flannelette; four small ruffles.
$1.25—Sateen, lined; deep umbrella ruffle, corded and lined with percaline.
$1.50—Sateen, lined with flannelette; deep ruffle with narrow ruffle and rows of cording.
$1.75—Fine sateen, lined with soft cambric; deep umbrella ruffle.
$2.25—Mercerized sateen, deep umbrella ruffle corded; velveteen bound; ruffle percaline lined.
$2.50—Mercerized sateen; deep ruffle with small ruffle and rows of cording.
$3.25—Heavy Mercerized sateen; deep ruffle with four small ones.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Women's Pocket-books This is about pocket-books and card-cases that will be closed out at wonderfully low prices. Also to tell about a pocket-book in an entirely new effect at a moderate price:

At $1—Combination pocketbooks of real seal throughout; with or without flaps; regularly $1.75.
At $1.75—Card cases of monkey skin, with linings of calf and morocco; sterling silver rims and corners; value, $5.
At $1.50—The new shape pocketbooks in colored levant; leather throughout; button clasp. Heavy initials of bright nickel put on all of the above without charge.

Broadway.

Books for Children Large, practically indestructible toy books, with brightly colored pictures. We sold hundreds at 70c. each, which was then much less than the price at which they were published. This lot at 25c. each. But only this lot. You'll be asked a much higher price in a few weeks, when buying for the holidays begins. All these at 25c., instead of 70c.:—

Our Baby's A B C. A B C of Funny Animals.
Girls' and Boys' A B C.
A B C of Nursery Rhymes.
Freaks and Frolics of Little Girls.
The Little Soldiers' A B C.
Freaks and Frolics of Little Boys.

The Book Store, Ninth street.

Window Ventilators A Fall and Winter want supplied. Fresh air, free ventilation and no draughts. A good looking ventilator of wood with metal shutter-slats behind a small hinged door. No rain admitted. Instrument fits easily under the window sash. 33½ inches—can be shortened, of course. $3.50 each.

Basement.

A Well-Known Librarian when complimented on having a memory that was little short of marvellous, replied by pointing to the shelves around him and saying, "There is my memory—it is infallible—my brain knows little of it, excepting where to look."

You have just such a memory at your command—and you hardly need even to know "where to look"—for with a set of The Century Dictionary and Cyclopedia and Atlas within reach, its wonderful system of classification makes each separate item *instantly findable*.

Even knowing where to look doesn't place other reference works on a par with The Century, for it's of little use to know where a fact *ought* to be, if it isn't there after you've hunted the place. Ever do that with your dictionary?—your encyclopedia?—your atlas? You *never* have if you own The Century. It's *all* there—and all *there* — there's neither doubt of its presence nor its whereabouts.

You can have a set sent you for a dollar—if you can give us two references——and you can become the owner of it at half price, and pay in little monthly installments, that figure only 10c. a day.

Ask us for the details—a postal will bring you specimen pages and full particulars as to bindings, terms, &c.

The Book Store, Ninth street.

Carriage and Evening Wraps Imported, — a word that may mean much or nothing. These imported from the best authoritative masters of style. Rich, luxurious, the superlative of handsome, marked with that subtle something that reads "good taste." The very theme of this year's fashions. A few introductory paragraphs.

VELOUR—Braided, trimmed with jet, with the new feather trimming; satin appliqued, elaborate. $25 to $200.
MATELASSE—Combination trimmings, braid, velvet, ribbon, jet. A brand new kind with heavy Marie Antoinette hood; one with chenille fringe and trimming. $58 to $125.
KERSEY—Braided and appliqued with silk; black, tans, grays—French gray especially,—blues and browns. Stitched with white, strapped or laid in strips upon white foundations. Effective linings. $20 to $74.
OPERA CAPES—In exquisite display; lined with silk or satin, trimmed in innumerable new and beautiful conceits. $27 to $115.

Second Floor, Broadway.

Bargains in the Linen Store Housekeepers, hear. This is news for you. At the beginning of "the season" when the linen-closet needs replenishing we offer true linens, new, clean, lasting, good-looking linens at these especial price-markings:—

TABLE LINEN
Bleached Dinner Cloths, Scotch double damask; 2 yds. square; $2.50 each; 2x2½ yds., $3.25 each; 2x3 yds., $3.75 each. Napkins to match, breakfast size, $2.50 doz.; dinner size, $3.50 doz.
Bleached Dinner Cloths, extra fine Scotch double damask; 2 yds. square, $2.75; were $4. 2x3 yds., $4.25; were $6. 2x3½ yds., $5; were $7 each.
Dinner Cloths; Irish double damask, the finest class; 2x2½ yds.; $4, $4.75, $9; were $5.50, $6, $12.
2½ yds. sq., $11.25, $13.50; were $15 and $18 each.
2½x3 yds., $12.75 and $16.50; were $17 and $22.
Dinner Napkins to match, $6.75, $9, $12, $12.75; were $9, $12, $15 and $17 each.
TABLE LINEN BY THE YARD
Special values at 40c., 50c., 65c., 75c., and $1 yd.
Double satin damask, our special Flemish make; 72 in. wide, $1.75 yd.
TABLE NAPKINS
Special values at 65c., $1.95 and $2.25 doz.
SHEETS, PILLOW CASES AND TOWELS
Hemstitched linen sheets, $1.75 and $2 each.
Hemstitched pillow cases, 75c. and $1 pair.
20c. each—Extra heavy, large Irish huckaback towels; hemmed ends; 22x42 in.; unusual value.
25c. each—Snow white bath towels; hemmed or fringed ends; extra size, heavy; American make; all cotton.
Bleached huckaback towels; fringed and hemmed; 12½c., 15c. and 25c. each.
8c. yd.—Bleached twilled crash; 16 in. wide; our 10c. kind.
10c. yd.—Plaid glass toweling; 17 in.
12½c. yd.—Plain brown Irish crash; 22 in.

Fourth avenue.

Fine Hand-Embroidered Irish Linens The skillful painstaking needleworkers of the Emerald Isle send their first instalment. It is shown to-day in limited lots, but there are large quantities soon to follow. Exquisitely embroidered and hemstitched pillow cases and shams and scarfs for bureaus, sideboards and tables. The prices are not high—far from it, when the long hours of patient work necessary to produce such goods are considered.

Pillow Cases—22½x36 in., $1.75 pair; 25x36 in., $2 pair; 27x36 in., $2.25 pair.
Tea Cloths—36 in. sq., $1.15 each; 45 in. sq., $1.75 each.
Scarfs—18x36 in., 75c. each; 18x45 in., 85c.; 18x54 in., 90c.; 18x72 in., $1.
Fifty dozen full-size bath mats, in assorted colors, at 35c. each—the regular 50c. quality.

Fourth avenue.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts., N. Y.

ROBBERY DURING A FIRE

Patrolmen Accused of Thefts from an Elm Street Building.

ELEVATOR BOY SAVES THIRTY

Makes Two Trips with His Car Through Thick Smoke and a Shower of Sparks to the Fifth Floor.

Through the bravery of Hieronymus Killian, an elevator boy at 166 Elm Street, thirty men were saved from probable death by flames or suffocation yesterday afternoon. Fire had started in the seven-story brick building at that number, and Killian, through a thick smoke and with sparks falling in showers down the elevator shaft, made two trips and carried down the employes whose retreat had been cut off by the stairway. At about the same time George Weber, a fireman of Engine Company 55 carried two men, Charles Fischer and M. A. Elliott, to the ground on a scaling ladder.

The fire, while it lasted, was as exciting as any that has occurred in the city for several months, and one of its incidents which may cause trouble for several firemen or insurance patrolmen was the theft of money and valuables from the adjoining building, 168. Nearly $50 in money and jewelry belonging to some young women employes were stolen.

The fire was discovered about 1 o'clock on the second floor of 166, occupied by the Charles Cook Spring Company, and three alarms were sent in. No one seemed to know how it started. The flames spread so quickly that the employes had barely time to grab their hats and coats and run down the stairway. All escaped this way except Fischer and Elliott. The fire then rapidly extended to the floors above and below.

The ground floor was occupied by William F. Nash, a cloth refiner and sponger; the third vacant, the fourth by Douglass & Ellis, printers; fifth by Wolfert & Hanks, electrotypers; sixth, vacant, and the seventh by Moors & Waldner, silversmiths. The men and women on all the floors, with the exception of the fifth, ran to the street on the first alarm.

The men taken down by Killian were employed by Wolfert & Hanks. They heard the cry of fire, but paid little attention to it at first, and were slow in getting out. When they finally realized that their lives were in danger, exit by the stairs had been cut off. Killian knew their danger and ran his elevator up in a hurry. The shaft was then filled with smoke. To make the situation all the more perilous, little tongues of flame began to come through the elevator doors and shoot upward.

Killian stopped at the fifth floor and yelled to the employes to get aboard. Some of the men who had tried to get down the stairway had by this time rushed back half suffocated. Eighteen crowded on the elevator at the first trip.

On the second trip Killian was almost overcome while going up. The remaining employes, terror-stricken, jumped on the elevator, all choking from the dense smoke. As the elevator descended, sparks fell through the wire screen on top, setting fire to some of the clothing of the men, who, however, smothered the flames with their hands and coats. The fire did $50,000 damage.

The thefts in the building next door may turn out to be a serious matter for the men supposed to be implicated if the charges made yesterday can be proved. Some of the girls employed by the American Supply Company on the third floor say that when the smoke began to come through to their floor several firemen rushed in and ordered them out. They returned when the fire was out, and three of the girls found that their money and two bracelets had been taken from the desk drawers.

On the top floor other firemen appeared about this time and drove S. Straus, a printer, and his employes down the stairs, telling them that if they wanted to save themselves they must run for their lives. Mr. Straus was hustled out so quickly, he says, that he did not have time to shut his safe. No sooner had he and his men gotten down stairs than Charles Schwartz, his foreman, who had been out to lunch, came running up to see what he could save. He was met by a fireman, who, he says, threatened him and drove him down stairs.

When Mr. Straus returned, he says, he found that the outer drawer of his safe had been broken open and $35.68 taken. Schwartz told Detective Summers of the Mulberry Street Station that he saw the red hat of a patrol insurance man through the smoke, but he could not identify any of the men, because he was hustled down stairs so quickly.

"The smoke was so thick that I could not see any of their faces clearly," he said, "but I noticed four or five firemen. As I was rushing toward the office in front I heard a whistle, and at that instant the fireman who confronted me asked me what I was doing there. I told him I was an employe, but he shoved me toward the stairway. I am sure the safe was being robbed at that moment and that the whistle was a warning to the men doing the job that some one was coming."

Detective Summers learned from Hattie Martin, one of the girls who were robbed, that one of the firemen who appeared in the American Supply Company's offices had "26" on his hat, which she declares was red. She says she can identify the man. The detective asserted, after further inquiries, that the thefts were committed by some of the patrol men, and not by any of the regular Fire Department men. Arrests are likely to follow to-day.

The building at 166 Elm Street was insured by the estate of Frederick Woehr in the Scottish Union and National Insurance Company for $10,000. The insurance on the stock and fixtures of William F. Nash was distributed as follows: Pennsylvania, $4,500; Caledonian, $3,500; Providence-Washington, $2,500; Atlanta Home, $1,500; New England Underwriters', $1,000, and Reading, $1,000. Moors & Waldner were insured in the Hanover Fire Insurance Company for $1,000.

Trolley Car Wrecks Furniture Van.

Sixth Avenue electric car No. 1,190, which was out of order, was being pushed down town at Thirty-second Street and Sixth Avenue yesterday by car 1,643 when it came up with a furniture truck drawn by two horses and driven by Thomas Schiemer, who has a stand at Fortieth Street and Seventh Avenue. The truck was knocked over and split up, the contents of the wagon being badly damaged. Fritz Wolberg, a helper, who was sitting on the seat with Schiemer, was lost under the debris for a time, but when rescued it was found he had received only a few bruises. Schiemer was thrown to the ground, but escaped uninjured. G. F. Fuller of 394 East Tenth Street, who was in the first car, was knocked off his seat, and received a shock which necessitated his removal to the New York Hospital. One of the women passengers in the car had one of her hands cut by broken glass.

Health Officer Doty Going Abroad.

Health Officer Doty will be a passenger on the steamship Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, which sails to-day for Bremen. Dr. Doty will visit the principal Continental cities, including Bremen, Hamburg, Antwerp, and Rotterdam, and will consult with the authorities and steamship officers in relation to the detention for observation at the port of embarkation of Russian and other emigrants. He hopes in this way to save much expense to the steamship companies, who otherwise would be liable to have their passengers detained at this port. The Health Officer has had a consultation with the agents of the various Continental steamship companies in this city, and will have their co-operation in the reforms which he hopes will be the outcome of his visit abroad.

Clubman Robbed While Bathing.

Frederick Lewison of 349 Madison Avenue was taking a bath in the Knickerbocker Athletic Clubhouse Saturday afternoon when some one went through his clothes and took therefrom $160 in money. While Mr. Lewison was in the bath a hall boy named Frank O'Malley, twenty-four years of age, complained of being afflicted with cramps. He asked permission to go to see a doctor, and never came back. He was arrested near his home at Forty-first Street and Seventh Avenue. O'Malley was arraigned before Magistrate Pool in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday and held for examination. He protested his innocence.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—The following fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day: New Jersey—Karrsville, Mary E. Osmon. New York—Greigsville, Joseph Wilcox; Mandana, Oscar Foltz.

CONSUL MONAGHAN HERE.

To Lecture on the American Export Trade and on Trade Schools in Germany.

Mr. J. C. Monaghan, United States Consul at Chemnitz, in response to a large number of invitations from commercial bodies in the United States, arrived in New York yesterday on the Kaiser Friedrich. Consul Monaghan has received an extended leave of absence from the Department of State in order to hold a series of lectures and practical talks on our export trade and on trade schools in Germany.

Mr. Monaghan goes first to Philadelphia, where, as the guest of the International Commercial Congress, he will deliver an address on American opportunities for trade in Northern Germany. According to the Consul, there is still a large market for our raw materials, as well as finer woods, machine tools, bicycles, office furnishings, canned goods, boots and shoes, furniture, &c., in Germany, but it is unfortunately seriously threatened by impending imposts and by the talent shown by the Germans in imitating our wares. Our late tariff legislation has certainly resulted in a material diminution of German exports of textiles, dress goods, &c., and this is naturally much resented in the manufacturing centres.

Consul Monaghan thinks that our manufacturers should imitate the Germans in making a careful study of the wants and even of the prejudices of their foreign customers, and that competent experts should be sent abroad to study the markets, as has been done by the German Government. The Consul pays a warm tribute to many of our representatives abroad, such as Consul General Mason, Consuls Halstead, Bell, Peters, Sawter, Moore, and others. In connection with Consul General Mason Mr. Monaghan will make, during the coming year, a serious effort to repeat the triumphs of our apple trade abroad in 1896. He is of the opinion that the reform of our Consular Service can only be brought about by concerted action of the commercial associations throughout the country influencing Congress.

Consul Monaghan is accompanied by Dr. Edward Breck and by several of the German delegates to the International Commercial Congress.

PAYS A BIG PRICE FOR A RUBY.

Thomas W Lawson of Boston Gives $30,000 for an Almost Perfect Gem.

What is claimed to be the most perfect ruby in the world reached this city on Saturday, and was taken to Boston last evening by John J. Roche of the Hoffman House. Although it weighs only 4 1-16 carats, Thomas W. Lawson of Boston, the copper king, pays $30,000 for it, and it will be handed to him this morning.

Mr. Lawson, who is the owner of the famous Lawson pink, also possesses the only perfect orange diamond in the country. It weighs less than three-quarters of a carat, and is worth $5,000.

"THE RIGHTS OF CHILDREN."

Mothers' Club Hears an Address by the Rev. C. R. Kingsley.

"The Rights of Children" were discussed at the meeting of the New York City Mothers' Club yesterday. The club met at the Tuxedo, corner of Madison Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street. Mrs. James C. Fernald was the Chairman for the day, and the Rev. Charles R. Kingsley, pastor of Immanuel Church, Westerleigh, S. I., was the principal speaker.

Mr. Kingsley began his address by saying that some people might think it unnecessary to speak on the rights of children, because, as the janitor of a tenement house once said, they got all the rights they needed and more, too.

"But speaking seriously," said Mr. Kingsley, "while children have all the rights they need, they have not the power to maintain them, as men and women do. Although children's rights are real, they are very often not actual. If they were we should see no more young children made to help in the support of families, nor would we have the evils of child labor."

Mr. Kingsley said that in connection with the cotton industry in the South, white child labor was being brought in to such an extent in place of negroes that it was beginning to have an appreciable effect on the attendance at the public schools.

Mr. Kingsley strongly deprecated corporal punishment, except in extreme cases, and said that so far as he had observed the best results had been obtained by having the child meditate on its offense before administering any punishment. He said that if a child is reasoned with and is made to know that he has lost favor with those who love him he can usually be brought to terms.

At the business meeting of the club twelve delegates were appointed to attend the third annual meeting of the New York Assembly of Mothers, to be held at Albany on Oct. 17, 18, and 19.

HUSBAND SUES PIANO DEALER.

Mr. Hargraves Tells a Jury His Wife's Affections Were Alienated.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Oct. 9.—The suit for $10,000 damages for the alienation of his wife's affections brought by Frederick W. Hargraves, a prominent business man of Westfield, formerly of this city, against Wesley R. Brokaw, a piano dealer of West Front Street, this city, was tried in the Union County Court to-day.

Hargraves claims that his marital trouble dates from a year ago, when he rented a piano of Brokaw for the use of his wife in their home in East Front Street. He alleges that Brokaw commenced to pay visits to his wife during his absence, and that they rapidly became more intimate. He testified that he found his wife in Brokaw's company in the latter's store on the night of April 25. Some time after that a van drove up to his house and his household goods were removed to Brokaw's store. Seven weeks later the troubles between the Hargraves were patched up and the couple commenced living together again. Later they separated.

Mrs. Hargrave testified that Brokaw had called at the house a number of times, but always to see about the piano and collect the rent due for its use. She said that the reason she left her husband was that he was cruel to her and had upbraided her in the presence of Brokaw. Under cross-examination she admitted that Brokaw had suggested that she commence divorce proceedings, and that he had given her $50 with which to begin preliminary action. She testified that Brokaw had once said that he would like to have her for a wife.

Brokaw denied that he had made love to Mrs. Hargraves, saying that his sympathy had been aroused because of the abuse and cruelties which she alleged she had been subjected to, and that he advised her out of sympathy and compassion.

The case was given to the jury at 4:30 o'clock, but up to a late hour they had not returned a verdict.

BOY KILLED BY TROLLEY CAR.

Louis Fusfeld Mangled While Crossing the Tracks in Brooklyn.

Louis Fusfeld, eight years old, of 106 Hopkins Street, Brooklyn, was instantly killed by a trolley car at the corner of Flushing Avenue and Bartlett Street, Brooklyn, last night. The car was No. 1,156 of the Flushing Avenue line, and was on the way to the bridge in charge of Motorman John Kilroy. It was moving rapidly when the boy suddenly ran across the track, and before the motorman could bring it to a stop the fender had knocked the boy down and dragged him several yards, crushing him to death.

The child's body was taken to the Clymer Street Police Station and Policeman McLaughlin arrested the motorman. An hour after the accident Kilroy was admitted to bail by Magistrate Kramer.

A 14-YEAR-OLD GIRL MURDERED.

Farmer's Boy in Worcester Fired Three Shots at Her.

WORCESTER, Mass., Oct. 9.—Miss Myrtia M. Leonard, fourteen years of age, the adopted daughter of Gustave Dudley, was shot and killed at Douglass last night by Alexis Holdensworth, eighteen years of age. The man had been employed as a farm hand by the father of the girl for about two months, and had shown the girl some attention.

The shooting took place while the girl was walking home from church with John Reedette of Lonsdale R. I. Three shots were fired, two of which struck the girl. The third and fatal bullet entered her right breast, and she died in a few moments.

Holdensworth made no attempt to escape after the shooting, and claimed that he thought he was shooting at tramps. He was placed under arrest and taken into court at Blackstone this morning. The hearing was continued until to-morrow at Uxbridge.

COUNTERFEITERS ON TRIAL.

Jacobs Gang of Revenue Stamp Makers Faced by Witness Who Tells of Bribery and Counterfeiting.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 9.—Interest in the celebrated revenue stamp counterfeiting conspiracy unearthed about six months ago by the United States Secret Service, and which resulted in the arrest of eight men, one a Government employe and two formerly in the service of the United States, was revived to-day when the defendants were placed on trial before Judge McPherson, in the United States District Court. The accused are ex-United States District Attorney Ellery P. Ingham, his law partner and former assistant, Harvey K. Newitt; Samuel M. Downey, Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue for the Lancaster District; William M. Jacobs and William L. Kendig, cigar manufacturers of Lancaster; Baldwin S. Bredell, a machinist of Camden, N. J.; Arthur Taylor, an engraver of this city, and James Burns, a foreman in Jacobs's cigar factory.

Jacobs, Kendig, and Burns were arrested April 19 last. They were charged with the making of an immense quantity of internal revenue stamps, which they used on their cigar boxes, and counterfeit "Monroe head" hundred-dollar silver certificates, the engraving on which was so perfect as to cause the Treasury Department to call in the entire issue of the note.

Burns was charged with aiding and abetting Jacobs and Kendig. Samuel M. Downey was next apprehended, charged with accepting bribes from Jacobs and Kendig. Taylor and Bredell were arrested on the charge of making the plates, counterfeit money, and stamps. One complete and two partly finished plates for twenty-dollar and fifty-dollar notes were found in their workshop in this city, while the plate for the "Monroe head" note and those from which the bogus stamps were printed were later found in the Jacobs Lancaster factory.

Ingham and Newitt were arrested on the charge of attempting to bribe a United States Secret Service operative. It is understood that all but these two will plead guilty.

District Attorney Beck asked that the bills of indictment against Ingham and Newitt be consolidated, and their counsel, A. S. L. Shields, not objecting, this was done. Mr. Shields then entered a plea of not guilty for his clients, stating that they were charged only with misdemeanors.

The jury was quickly drawn and sworn, and after a recess Kendig was put on the stand by the prosecution. He testified that he had had several interviews with Ingham, and retained him for the purpose of bribing Secret Service officers.

The witness further said that he was associated with Jacobs, Bredell, and Taylor in the business of counterfeiting revenue stamps, and with Jacobs called upon Ingham, who after several interviews said that an intermediary had been secured, and the prospect of "fixing" the Secret Service looked bright, and that on March 6 he paid $2,400 to Ingham, making another payment of $1,100 on March 11. He gave Ingham another $3,000 at a later date.

The agreement was that Kendig should pay to Ingham $3,000 a month for eighteen months, each payment to guarantee the counterfeiters absolute immunity during the succeeding thirty days.

With the conclusion of Kendig's testimony court adjourned. He will be cross-examined to-morrow.

BURGLAR KILLED IN ALAMEDA.

One of Those Who Fought the Police Who Discovered Them.

ALAMEDA, Cal., Oct. 9.—At midnight last night Chief of Police Conrade shot and killed one of three burglars who were attempting to rob a jewelry store. When the men were discovered they began shooting at the officers, one of whom received a bullet in the hand.

Chief Conrade was shot through the neck, but returned the fire, killing one of the men instantly. Another was captured with a case of burglar's tools in his possession. The third escaped. The Chief's wound is not serious.

W. F. KING ON EXPANSION.

Full Text of His Letter to the American League.

An extract from a letter written by William F. King, President of the Merchants' Association, to Bolton Hall, President of the American League, an anti-expansion organization, was printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES of yesterday. Mr. King is quoted as saying in his letter, "I think this question will be settled next year by the American people, and on their judgment I am perfectly content to rely."

This was only a portion of Mr. King's letter, and fearing that his opinion on the question of expansion would be misunderstood, Mr. King yesterday afternoon sent his entire letter to Mr. Hall to THE TIMES. It is as follows:

Your favor of the 14th inst., in reference to the American League, in which you desire me to sign expression of opinion adverse to the policy of expansion, is just received.

In reply thereto I beg leave to advise you that I cannot sign such a declaration, which would be tantamount to an approval of the purposes and methods of an agitation with which I have no sympathy. This question, in my belief, is one which will be settled next year by the American people, and settled so decisively as to permit of no further agitation, and on their judgment, which should be formed calmly and without undue pressure, I for one am perfectly willing to rely.

When the letter reached THE TIMES office yesterday Mr. Hall had left the city for Bayshore, L. I. A representative of Mr. Hall seen at his office, 111 Broadway, said, however, that while he was not familiar with the facts in the case and did not assume to speak for Mr. Hall, he was sure the latter did not intend to misrepresent any one.

Soft Coal Burners in Court.

The Merchants' Association was represented yesterday in the Court of Special Sessions, where five cases were on against persons accused of burning soft coal. The Board of Health had charge of the cases. District Attorney Gardiner, his assistant, Mr. Gray, and Assistant Corporation Counsel Steinert, who has charge of these cases for the Board of Health, gave the Merchants' Association and its counsel, Frederick W. Garvin, every facility for co-operating in this matter. The offenders pleaded not guilty, and their cases were set down for trial next Monday.

Farmer Shoots a 41st Regiment Man.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Oct. 9.—Private James Yeast of Kentucky, a member of Company E, Forty-first Regiment, was shot and dangerously wounded last night by farmer Griest. Yeast and several other privates are alleged to have trespassed on Griest's farm near Camp Meade, and when he warned them off they assaulted him. He defended himself by shooting Yeast with a revolver. The injured man is at the Camp Meade Hospital in a critical condition.

Milk Dealers Punished.

Forty milk dealers were arraigned yesterday in the Court of Special Sessions on charges of having adulterated their milk. Among those fined by Justice Jerome were the Tri-State Dairy Company of 889 Second Avenue, $100; Peter Hertz, 111 Avenue C, $35; John Brochart, 188 Third Street, $15, and John Bellmer, 273 Avenue A, and Elias Freitdes, 424 East Tenth Street, $50 each.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...6:06	Sun sets...5:28	Moon sets...9.32

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...11:15	Gov. Isl'd..11:30	H. Gate....1:26
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...11:46	Gov. Isl'd..11:56	H. Gate....1:52

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) OCT. 10.

Mails Close. Vessels Sail.

Algonquin, Charleston	3:00 P. M.
Asti, Rio	11:00 A. M. 1:00 P. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen	6:30 A. M. 10:00 A. M.
New Orleans, New Orleans	3:00 P. M.
Servia, Liverpool	6:30 A. M. 10:00 A. M.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 11.

Arkadia, Puerto Rico	1:00 P. M. 3:00 P. M.
Finance, Colon	9:30 A. M. 1:00 P. M.
	*10:30 A. M.
Fontabelle, St. Croix	12:30 P. M. 3:00 P. M.
	*1:30 P. M.
Germanic, Liverpool	9:00 A. M. 12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.
Matanzas, Tampico	1:00 P. M. 3:00 P. M.
Navahoe, Charleston	3:00 P. M.
Seguranca, Havana	1:00 P. M. 3:00 P. M.
Southwark, Antwerp	10:30 A. M. 12:00 M.
St. Louis, Southampton	7:00 A. M. 10:00 A. M.
	*9:00 A. M.
U. S. transport —, San Juan	10:30 A. M. 12:00 M.

THURSDAY, OCT. 12.

Columbia, Cherbourg, Southampton, and Hamburg	7:00 A. M. 10:00 A. M.
El Norte, New Orleans	3:00 P. M.
Hildur, Curacao	11:00 A. M. 1:00 P. M.
	*11:30 A. M.
Koenigin Luise, Bremen	10:00 A. M.
Saratoga, Nassau	1:00 P. M. 3:00 P. M.
	*1:30 P. M.
Tjomo, Barbados	11:00 A. M. 1:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, OCT. 13.

Lampasas, Brunswick	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, OCT. 14.

Alene, Jamaica, &c.	10:00 A. M. 12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.
City of Rome, Glasgow	10:00 A. M. 12:00 M.
Curityba, Nuevitas	1:00 P. M. 3:00 P. M.
Ems, Naples, &c.	9:00 A. M. 11:00 A. M.
Havana, Havana	11:00 A. M. 1:00 P. M.
Hekla, Norway	11:00 A. M. 1:00 P. M.
La Champagne, Havre	7:00 A. M. 10:00 A. M.
Persian Prince, La Plata	10:00 A. M. 12:00 M.
Silvia, Newfoundland	10:00 A. M. 12:00 M.
Statendam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M. 10:00 A. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	10:00 A. M. 10:30 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii via San Francisco close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 13 inclusive for dispatch per steamship Australia. Mails for Australasian Colonies, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Sept. 29 and up to Oct. 13 inclusive for dispatch per steamship Aorangi.

Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 9, for dispatch per steamer America Maru.

§Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) OCT. 10.

Alsatia, Gibraltar, Sept. 26.
City of Macon, Savannah, Oct. 7.
El Sud, New Orleans, Oct. 5.
Evelyn, San Juan, Oct. 3.
Georgic, Liverpool, Sept. 30.
Hildur, Curacao, Sept. 30.
Manhattan, London, Sept. 27.
Panama, Bordeaux, Sept. 25.
Salerno, Newcastle, Sept. 23.
State of Nebraska, Glasgow, Sept. 28.
Westernland, Antwerp, Sept. 30.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 11.

Buffon, St. Lucia, Oct. 4.
Comanche, Jacksonville, Oct. 8.
Ems, Gibraltar, Oct. 2.
Friedrich der Grosse, Bremen, Sept. 30.
Hudson, New Orleans, Oct. 5.
Louisiana, New Orleans, Oct. 6.
Oceanic, Liverpool, Oct. 4.
Strabo, St. Lucia, Oct. 4.

THURSDAY, OCT. 12.

Athos, Colon, Oct. 4.
Colorado, Hull, Sept. 30.
Trave, Bremen, Oct. 3.
Werkendam, Rotterdam, Sept. 30.

FRIDAY, OCT. 13.

British Queen, Antwerp, Oct. 1.
Comal, Galveston, Oct. 7.
Fuerst Bismarck, Hamburg, Oct. 5.
Knight Bachelor, Barry, Sept. 28.
Lucania, Liverpool, Oct. 7.

SATURDAY, OCT. 14.

Cluden, Amsterdam, Sept. 30.
Excelsior, New Orleans, Oct. 8.
St. Paul, Southampton, Oct. 7.
Tuscarora, London, Oct. 1.

SUNDAY, OCT. 15.

Clan Monroe, London, Oct. 1.
Cymric, Liverpool, Oct. 6.
La Gascogne, Havre, Oct. 7.
Llandaff City, Swansea, Oct. 1.
Menominee, London, Oct. 5.
Thomas Melville, Gibraltar, Oct. 1.

Arrived.

SS Aral, (Br.,) Nicholas, Hamburg Sept. 22 via Shields 26th, in ballast to The Columbia Oil Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3:45 P. M.

U. S. transport Kilpatrick, Rogers, Havana Oct. 4 and Matanzas 5th, with passengers and discharged soldiers to the U. S. Quartermaster's Department. Arrived at the Bar at 3 P. M.

SS Belvernon, (Nor.,) Hansen, Port Antonio, &c., Oct. 3, with mdse. and one passenger to the United Fruit Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1:15 P. M.

SS Alene, (Br.,) Long, Kingston, &c., Sept. 23, with mdse. and passengers to Pim, Forwood & Kellock. Arrived at the Bar at 1 P. M.

SS Curityba, (Ger.,) Hoppe, Cardenas, &c., Sept. 30, in ballast and passengers to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 1 P. M.

SS Jamestown, Davis, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS El Dorado, Baker, New Orleans 6 ds., with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Manitou, (Br.,) Cannons, London Sept. 28, with mdse. and passengers to the Atlantic Transport Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6:30 P. M. 8th and anchored.

SS Hindoo, (Br.,) Cox, Hull Sept. 24, with mdse. and passengers to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 2 A. M.

SS Tjomo, (Nor.,) Nellson, Demerara Sept. 28, with mdse. to L. W. & P. Armstrong. Arrived at the Bar at 10 P. M. 8th and anchored on account of fog.

SS Lampasas, Staples, Brunswick, Ga., Oct. 6, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS City of Birmingham, Burg, Savannah Oct. 6, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Co.

SS Bramble, (Br.,) Postlethwait, Guanaco Sept. 27, with asphalt to the New York and Bermudez Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1:30 P. M.

SS Astrakhan, (Br.,) Davis, Shields Sept. 25, in ballast to the Columbia Oil Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3 P. M.

WIGWAM ASSEMBLY TICKET

Tammany Nomination in 19th District May Defeat Mazet.

FEW SURPRISES DEVELOPED

Renomination of Assemblyman Phillips in Mr. Sheehan's District—The Changes in Other Districts.

Tammany conventions held in the thirty-five districts of New York County last night for the nomination of candidates for the Assembly developed few surprises. The prearranged "slate" went through without a hitch in every district except the Twentieth, where the convention was adjourned to to-morrow night to give time to agree on a successor to Assemblyman Collins, who has been made a Deputy Assistant District Attorney.

In the Nineteenth District, now represented by Robert Mazet, the Tammany convention nominated Perez M. Stewart, the Citizens' Union candidate. W. H. Sweetser placed Mr. Stewart in nomination, assuring the convention that the candidate stood for the principles of the Democracy and of Tammany Hall, and that John B. Sexton would not have presented his name had he not been certain of that.

Register Isaac Fromme attacked Assemblyman Mazet vigorously. Mr. Mazet, he declared, had proved himself an enemy of the poor man by voting against the eight-hour law and against a bill allowing the city to spend $15,000 to buy coal for the poor, while helping to pass a bill to reimburse the Produce Exchange for $20,000 spent in capturing a forger. He urged the Democrats present to go home and go to work to elect Mr. Stewart and thereby defeat the man who had "misrepresented the district and befouled his own nest by heaping calumnies on his own city."

The indorsement of Mr. Stewart by Tammany is believed to make Mr. Mazet's defeat almost inevitable, as the district normally is close and Mr. Mazet's plurality last year was small.

The Ninth District convention, under John C. Sheehan's leadership, proceeded with celerity and smoothness. Senator Louis Munzinger called the meeting to order. Alexander D. Smith was made Chairman and John B. McGoldrick Secretary. Then N. Taylor Phillips, the present Assemblyman and President of the Pequod Club, was renominated without opposition.

Michael Halpin was named in the First District in place of Daniel E. Finn, who is to succeed Wauhope Lynn as Municipal Court Justice, and in the Sixteenth District Samuel Prince, the labor leader, was put up for the seat formerly held by Benjamin Hoffman member of the Mazet committee, who is also assured of a Municipal Court nomination.

John F. Brennan is retired in the Seventeenth District, James J. Fitzgerald being the new candidate, and in the Twenty-third Maurice M. Minton is substituted for Thomas A. Mangin. In the Twenty-seventh the new candidate is Harold E. Lippincott, Instructor of Philosophy in the College of the City of New York. Sam J. Hyman was nominated in the Thirtieth District, formerly represented by G. W. Meyer, Jr.

The nominations made for Assemblymen in the various districts are shown in the following table:

1—Michael Halpin.	18—*Charles P. Dillon.
2—James A. Herdon.*	19—Perez M. Stewart.
3—Michael T. Sharkey.*	20—Adjourned.
4—Patrick H. Roche.*	21—James F. Court.
5—A. Welles Stump.*	22—*Joseph Baum.
6—T. P. Sullivan.*	23—Maurice M. Minton.
7—John F. Maher.*	24—*John B. Fitzgerald.
8—Isidor Cohen.	25—G. T. Goldthwaite.
9—N. Taylor Phillips.*	26—*John J. O'Connell.
10—Julius Harburger.*	27—H. E. Lippincott.
11—John J. O'Connor.*	28—*Joseph I. Green.
12—Leon Sanders.*	29—M. R. Ryttenberg.
13—Patrick F. Trainor.*	30—Samuel J. Hyman.
14—Louis Meister.*	31—Leon W. Goldrich.
15—James E. Smith.*	32—*John J. Pelh.
16—Samuel Prince.	33—*John J. Egan.
17—Jas. J. Fitzgerald.	34—Adjourned.
35—William E. Morris.	

*Renominated.

The Tammany leaders are confident of electing their newly nominated candidates in the Eighth and Twenty-ninth Districts, now represented by Republicans, as well as in the Nineteenth.

The Assembly and Aldermanic conventions for both the north side and south side of the Thirty-fourth District will be held on Thursday night.

CANDIDATES FOR ALDERMEN.

Unexpected Results in the Tammany Conventions—Citizens' Union Candidate in the 19th District Indorsed.

The Tammany Aldermanic conventions, held last night, produced several unexpected results.

Jeremiah Kennefick, the veteran Alderman from the First District, declined a renomination on account of poor health, and Michael Kennedy was put in his place. In the Fourth, Bernard Glick was turned down in favor of Isaac Marks. Alderman Harrington was defeated for renomination in the Seventeenth, where John J. Toomey was successful.

The Nineteenth District Aldermanic Convention followed the example of the Assembly Convention and took the Citizens' Union candidate. Francis W. Aymar. The fact that the Citizens' Union choice for Alderman as well as for Assemblyman was indorsed was pointed to by Register Fromme as proof that there was no "deal" between Tammany and the Union.

For Alderman to succeed John J. Dunphy, the Ninth District Convention nominated Frank L. Dowling, Deputy Chief County Detective in District Attorney Gardiner's office. Mr. Dowling was appointed to his position by Col. Fellows, and Col. Gardiner reappointed him. He is Captain of the Thirteenth Election District of the Ninth Assembly District. Mr. Sheehan said that Dowling would have a "walkover." "He will beat Dunphy out of sight if Dunphy runs independently," said Mr. Sheehan.

In the Twenty-fifth District the nominee of the convention was Milton Roblee, proprietor of the Bartholdi Hotel, who ran for the Assembly last year.

The result of the Democratic Aldermanic conventions in detail was as follows:

1—Michael Kennedy.	18—*James E. Gaffney.
2—Jeremiah J. Cronin.*	19—Francis W. Aymar.
3—Joseph E. Welling.*	20—Adjourned.
4—Isaac Marks.	21—Adjourned.
5—Joseph A. Flinn.*	22—*Michael Ledwith.
6—Frederick F. Fleck.*	23—H. G. Rottmann.
7—Patrick H. Keahon.*	24—*Frank Dunn.
8—Max J. Porges.	25—Milton Roblee.
9—Frank L. Dowling.	26—E. T. *McEneaney.
10—Henry W. Wolf.	27—Francis G. Coakley.
11—W. H. Gledhill.*	28—*John T. McCall.
12—James J. Smith.*	29—Oscar S. Bailey.
13—Charles Metzger.*	30—*George A. Burrell.
14—John T. McMahon.*	31—Edwin H. Ferguson.
15—Robert Muh.*	32—*Wm. F. Schneider.
16—Emil Neufeld.*	33—*Thomas F. McCaul.
17—John J. Toomey.	34—Adjourned.
35—Henry Geiger.*	
Annexed District—*Frank Gass.	

*Renominated.

The adjournment of the Twentieth District Convention does not mean, it is understood, that there is any difficulty over the renomination of Thomas F. Woods, President of the Board of Aldermen.

THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTIONS.

Adjourned in Some Districts Pending Anti-Tammany Alliances.

Pending the effort to arrange alliances with various anti-Tammany organizations, the Republican conventions called last night for the choice of candidates for the Assembly were adjourned in a number of districts.

The Thirteenth, Twenty-fourth, and Annexed District Conventions were postponed to-night, the Twenty-third to to-morrow night, the First and Eleventh to Thursday night, and the Fourth, Twelfth, and Thirty-second to Friday night.

Charles S. Adler, the only Republican who was ever able to carry the Eighth District, refused to run again. Samuel Rosenberg succeeds him.

In the Fifteenth, Thomas J. ("The") McManus, who has already received the Labor nomination, was named as the Republican candidate. William Mott, nominated in the Twenty-eighth District, is the candidate of the Union Labor Party.

There was opposition in the Thirtieth District Convention to the nomination of John J. Issing. The district has a strong labor vote, and Mr. Issing was put forward as a labor man, but some of the delegates protested that he was a silver Democrat, and not a real friend of labor.

Assemblyman Mazet received his renomination in the Nineteenth District without opposition.

Edwin B. Root, nominated in the Thirty-fifth District, is a lawyer and a nephew of Secretary of War Elihu Root.

The action of the various district conventions is summarized as follows:

1—Adjourned.	18—William Whitehead.
2—Thomas J. Karman.	19—*Robert Mazet.
3—James J. Smith.	20—John S. Shea.
4—Adjourned.	21—*Edward H. Fallows.
5*Nelson H. Henry.	22—John T. Pratt.
6—Thomas McNulty.	23—Elias B. Southworth.
7—Chas. R. Burnham.	24—Adjourned.
8—Samuel Rosenberg.	25—John A. Weekes, Jr.
9—James A. Allen.	26—J. F. Southmead.
10—Chas. S. Rosenthal.	27—*Gherardi Davis.
11—Adjourned.	28—William Mott.
12—Adjourned.	29—Homer Folks.
13—Adjourned.	30—J. J. M. Issing.
14—Adjourned.	31—*Samuel S. Slater.
15—Thos. J. McManus.	32—Adjourned.
16—Ralph N. Cohen.	33—Adjourned.
17—Thomas E. Farrell.	34—Charles B. Steurer.
35—Edwin B. Root.	
Annexed District—Adjourned.	

*Renominated.

Committees to confer with anti-Tammany organizations were appointed by several of the conventions, which adjourned over, including the Fourteenth and Thirty-second.

Citizens' Union Nominations.

The Citizens' Union Committee of the Twenty-third District last night nominated Ellis B. Southworth for the Assembly. Mr. Southworth is also the Republican candidate. The committee had previously named Newell Martin for Alderman, and it is expected that he will be nominated by the Republican convention to-night.

HUDSON COUNTY CONVENTION.

Republican Nominations for Officers and Members of the Assembly.

The Republican Convention for Hudson County was held at Lincoln Hall, Jersey City, last night. These nominations were made:

For County Clerk—John G. Fisher.
Renominated for Sheriff—John J. Erwin.
For Register—Claus Basse.
For Assembly—Charles Walmandorf, James Hayes, James Connolly, Edward S. Brown, Charles W. Laws, Dr. E. J. Abbe, Dr. Joseph W. Van Zandt, George E. Swayne, Charles E. James, John Burkhardt, and David Davies.

Democratic Nominations in Queens.

The Democratic Assembly District Convention of the First District of Queens was held in the Democratic Clubhouse at Maspeth yesterday afternoon. Charles C. Wissel was renominated for member of Assembly. The Second District Convention was held in Fraternity Hall in Jamaica, and renominated the present member from the district, Cyrus Gale. The nominations were both by acclamation.

Republicans' Choice in Queens.

The Republicans of the First Assembly District of Queens last night nominated Daniel S. Callahan of Dutch Kills for member of Assembly. This was a surprise, as it was expected that C. W. Mallett of Astoria would be the nominee if the nomination did not go to John J. Keegan, son of ex-Senator Keegan. Callahan is a son of Commissioner Callahan of the Building Commission. In the Second Assembly District of Queens J. Stewart MacKnight of Bayside was nominated.

Republican Aldermanic Nomination.

The Republican Aldermanic Convention of Richmond Borough was held at Tompkinsville last night. Philip F. Biglin presided and Thomas A. Branniff was Secretary. Thirty-eight delegates were present. William F. Smith of Westfield was unanimously chosen for Alderman.

Nominations in Westchester.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Oct. 9.—The Democratic County Convention met here to-day and nominated Mayor E. W. Fiske of Mount Vernon for County Treasurer and William I. Finch of Peekskill and Edward J. Mitchell of Yonkers for Coroners. The three candidates were nominated on first ballot. The Second District School Commissioners' Convention nominated John Lee of Sing Sing for School Commissioner.

Democratic Nominations in Erie.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 9.—The Democrats of Erie County to-day nominated the following Assemblymen; Second District, Philip Schmidt; Third District, Orson Earl; Fifth District, Henry Streiefier; Seventh District, Samuel J. Wiltse. The Republicans of the Eighth District nominated Alphonse J. Myers.

Oneida County Nominations.

UTICA, Oct. 9.—At their convention here this evening the Republicans of the first Oneida district nominated William Richards for member of Assembly.

WASHINGTON MINISTERS BLED.

Sad-Faced Woman in Black Works a Confidence Game.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—Ministers in this city are being made the victims of a sad-faced woman in black with a new confidence game. This woman picks out some clergyman noted for his gentle and guileless nature and visits him. She tells him a story about the sad case of a destitute woman who has just passed away. She gives the minister the number of the house and asks him to conduct the funeral service. The minister readily agrees, and the woman says she and other charitable persons are arranging to have the body shipped away to the childhood home of the deceased for interment. The charitable have made up the amount necessary for the purpose with the exception of a dollar. The woman's story is so plausibly told that the minister generally requests that he be allowed to make up the amount. The request is graciously granted, and the next day the minister goes to the number given, only to find that everybody in the house is in abundant health and never heard of the person whose name was given him.

The case has been reported to the police by one of the ministers victimized, and they are looking for the woman in black.

ATTEMPT TO ROB A CHURCH.

Burglars Set Off Alarm Connected with the Vault and Get No Booty.

A bold but unsuccessful attempt was made late on Sunday night to loot the vault of St. Agnes's Roman Catholic Church, Hoyt and Sackett Streets, Brooklyn. This was the second attempt made to rob the vault within a month.

St. Agnes's is one of the largest and wealthiest Catholic churches in Brooklyn. The altar service, consisting of silver and gold plate and jewels, is kept in a vault which was especially constructed for it in the wall in the rear of the altar. It is practically a large safe set in the wall. A burglar alarm connects the vault with the residence of the pastor, the Rev. Father Duffy, across the street, and also with the house of the sexton, Mr. Quinn, near by.

The pastor and sexton were aroused shortly before midnight Sunday by the ringing of the burglar alarm. Both hurried over to the church and made a search of the building, but without finding anybody. Thomas Marr of 385A President Street assisted the priest and the sexton in the search. A message was sent to the Butler Street Police Station, and a squad of policemen hurried around to the church. A thorough search of the church buildings and the neighborhood was made in an attempt to find the would-be burglars, but without success.

The thieves had succeeded in drawing the upper bolt of the vault door, but in doing so had set off the burglar alarm. They probably fled on hearing the pastor and sexton entering the church.

A similar attempt was made to rob the vault on Sunday afternoon, four weeks ago. The burglar alarm was set ringing, and the thieves were frightened off.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night until 12 o'clock Monday night.)

2:55 A. M.—Mount St. Vincent; Central Trust Company; damage, $14,000.

4:10 A. M.—2:30 East Tenth Street; Meyer Aisenstein; damage, $20.

8:30 A. M.—534 East Eighty-fifth Street; John Feary; damage, $25.

8:30 A. M.—420 West Twenty-sixth Street; George Farrell; damage, $50.

11:00 A. M.—67 East Tenth Street; Peter Pear and others; damage slight.

12:50 P. M.—166 Elm Street; William Nash and others; damage, $50,000.

4:00 P. M.—222 East Seventy-fourth Street; unknown; no damage.

5:40 P. M.—359 East Forty-ninth Street; Victor Veskor; damage, $20.

9:30 P. M.—619 Eighth Avenue; M. Lowock & Co.; damage, $1,000.

AMERICANS FACE INSURGENTS.

Gen. Schwan's Forces Camp in Sight of San Francisco de Malabon, the Filipino Stronghold.

MANILA, Oct. 9.—Gen. Schwan's column, consisting of the Thirteenth Infantry, a battalion of the Fourteenth Infantry, two troops of cavalry, Capt. Riley's battery of the Fifth Artillery, and Lowe's scouts, continued the advance to-day toward San Francisco de Malabon, meeting with little resistance and suffering no casualties. The enemy fell back steadily.

Provisions are being conveyed to Rosario, between Noveleta and Santa Cruz.

The American camp to-night is within sight of San Francisco de Malabon, the stronghold of the insurgents in the Province of Cavite, where the Filipinos are said to number 5,000.

During the march from Noveleta to Rosario only a few shots were fired. This large coast town was literally filled with white flags.

The Americans captured two or three hundred men, many of the Filipinos changing their clothing for white costumes.

The Bay of Rosario was filled with hundreds of boats, in which the people had spent an exciting night.

PRESS CENSORSHIP REMOVED.

Manila Correspondents Unrestricted Since Sept. 9—Change Due to Gen. Otis.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—Gen. Otis has informed the War Department that he abolished the censorship over press dispatches on Sept. 9. He still requires that copies of the telegrams sent shall be furnished to headquarters. The office of censor has been abolished.

There has been considerable correspondence on the subject, and as long ago as July 26, it is stated, Gen. Otis asked that the War Department permit him to remove the censorship. This permission was given by the department, and as soon as Gen. Otis received it he took advantage of it. It is understood that the reason why this announcement has not been made before is that the department wished the fact to be made known by the correspondents themselves. This has not been done, and there has been renewed criticism of Gen. Otis in the last few days.

The widely published reports that Gen. Otis's censor was altering dispatches so as to minimize reverses and to withhold deserved honor from the navy have led to a feeling of distrust about everything he sends. The public has been inclined to accept all his reports with a grain of salt. This feeling has extended to the Navy Department, and whenever anything has been received regarding an affair in which both army and navy participated naval officers have not known whether to believe it or to conclude that the navy really performed a more creditable part than Otis admitted.

When the reports appeared in this morning's papers concerning the fighting at Noveleta, the unrest and suspicion at the Navy Department was so pronounced that it was thought advisable to make known how little foundation there was for it. Naval officers did not know whether the sailors and marines had covered themselves with glory at Noveleta or not. It is now known that if there is anything wrong with the reports, it is not the fault of Gen. Otis's censor.

It must have been noticed of late that reports of the American operations have not borne the earmarks of censorship. It is only a few days since John T. McCutcheon's statement was published, in which was given a list of towns which had been taken only to be abandoned. Certainly, if the old censorship had been in existence, it would have prevented the sending of dispatches announcing the repetition of such occurrences as those to which McCutcheon referred, and yet the announcement of the abandonment of Porac followed right on the heels of the dispatches announcing its capture. On Sept. 28 Gen. MacArthur captured Porac, with "slight loss." On Sept. 29 he abandoned it. On Oct. 4 it was announced that the insurgents had retaken it. These were matters which a censor would naturally prefer should not be known, and the fact that they were printed as soon as they took place indicated that the censorship must have been greatly relaxed. It is now known that they were printed because there no longer was a censorship.

AN ENGAGEMENT NEAR MANILA.

Filipinos Fire on Americans and Are Forced to Retreat.

MANILA, Oct. 9.—This afternoon a body of insurgents was seen near Laloma Church, four miles from the heart of Manila. They opened fire, the bullets falling among the tents of the Twenty-fifth Infantry.

The Americans manned the trenches and replied at a range of 1,200 yards.

The insurgents volleyed and the Americans used their artillery. The fight lasted an hour, after which the insurgents retreated.

One American was wounded. The scouts of the Twentieth Infantry are now out reconnoitring.

OTIS'S STORY OF SUNDAY'S FIGHT.

Report on Schwan's Advance to Noveleta—Capt. Saffold Killed.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—Gen. Otis has made the following report to the War Department of yesterday's fighting:

"Schwan, with a column of 1,726 men, Thirteenth Infantry, one battalion of the Fourth Infantry, with cavalry and artillery, left Bacoor yesterday morning, and proceeded to Noveleta. Encountered heavy opposition, Old Cavite and beyond, but drove enemy, capturing two guns and inflicting damages. His casualties, Capt. Saffold, Thirteenth Infantry, killed; Capt. McGrath, Fourth Cavalry, seriously wounded; ten enlisted men wounded. Column entering Rosario this morning meeting slight opposition. Navy vessels and marines at Cavite made demonstration on Noveleta yesterday, while Schwan advanced at same time. Troops at Imus attacked insurgents at San Nicolas, two miles east of the city, and drove them from the road intersection there. Four men slightly wounded. Enemy left six bodies on field."

Capt. Marion B. Saffold, Thirteenth Infantry, who lost his life in the attack on Noveleta yesterday, was a graduate of the Military Academy in the Class of 1879. He was born at Selma, Ala., Sept. 1, 1856. He participated in the campaign against the Apache Indians in New Mexico and Arizona, and took a creditable part in the campaign against Santiago. In April last he went to the Philippines.

GOVERNMENT BUYS MOUNTAIN GUNS.

Two Six-Gun Batteries Leave England for Manila.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—The Maxim-Nordenfeldt Gun and Ammunition Company, Limited, has shipped two six-gun batteries of mountain guns to Manila.

They were inspected here prior to shipment by Lieut. George W. Van Deusen, First United States Artillery, who will follow the guns on Thursday.

The ordnance is of the latest pattern.

WILL RAISE SPANISH GUNBOAT.

American Vessels Go to the Pasig River to Get the Ayat.

MANILA, Oct. 9.—An expedition composed of the United States gunboats Callao and Manila, with an armored flatboat and steam pump, has left Cavite for the River Pasig, or Betis, which empties into Manila Bay, on the north side, with a view of raising the Spanish river gunboat Ayat, purposely sunk in the river by the Spaniards, and which is reported to be in good condition.

The United States gunboat Helena, with a body of marines from the Baltimore, preceded the expedition to make soundings at the mouth of the river.

PHILIPPINE DEATH RECORD.

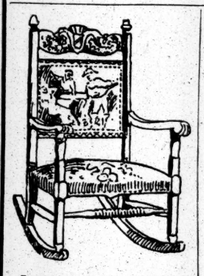
WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—Gen. Otis has cabled the following casualties since his last report:

Uraemia, Sept. 9, Corp. Joseph M. Yallis, H, Sixth Infantry; measles, 30, Bert Pope, C, Twenty-second Infantry; tuberculosis, pulmonary, Morady E. Jones, I, Fourteenth Infantry; dysentery, chronic, Oct. 1, Samuel Alexander, C, Twenty-second Infantry; 4, Sergt. Major Charles Giudici, Thirty-sixth Infantry; dysentery, acute, J. Lewis Hellreigle, F, Fourteenth Infantry; 2, John Cunningham, F, Twelfth Infantry; drowning, accidental, 1, James Ruffin, Twenty-fourth Infantry; 3, Garfield Thompson, G, Twenty-fourth Infantry; diarrhea, chronic, William Dunway, C, Third Infantry; 4, Henry Booth, B, Seventeenth Infantry; Walter Scott, G, Fourth Infantry; 5, William Timons, G, Twelfth Infantry; gunshot wound in action, 3, Corp. Ole Gunderson, E, Signal Corps; neuritis, 4, Henry H. Gayer, M, Fourteenth Infantry; typhoid fever, 5, First Sergt. Julius Labadie, L, Sixth Infantry; 5, Ernest Knapp, G, Ninth Infantry; malaria, 6, Demerest H. Smith, E, Seventeenth Infantry; gunshot wound, accidental, Frank B. Johnson, A, Twenty-second Infantry.

S. Baumann & Bro

FURNITURE CARPETS DRAPERIES & BEDDING

Money Refunded on All Unsatisfactory Purchases.



Large, comfortable ROCKER, upholstered in tapestry, with spring in seat, richly carved in golden oak or mahogany finish, special this week for.... $5.98

NOTTINGHAM Lace Curtains.
Formerly 1.50, now . . .98
Formerly 1.75, now . . 1.19
Formerly 2.69, now . . 1.98

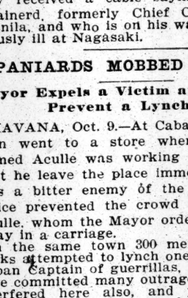
IRISH POINT Lace Curtains.
Formerly $8, $9, $10 and $12. YOUR CHOICE AT 5.98.

ORIENTAL Couch Covers.
60 inches wide, in various designs, formerly $7.50; now 3.98

LADIES' ROCKER, with velour seat and back, in oak or mahogany finish polished, reduced from $5.00 to..... $2.75

SPECIAL SALE OF CARPETS.

INGRAINS, large assortm't, 25c. | BRUSSELS, new designs, 35c. | AXMINSTERS, with borders, 59c. | MOQUETTES, with borders, 79c. | VELVETS, with borders, 80c.

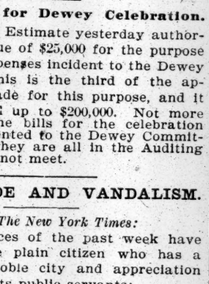


Solid oak Chiffonier, in golden finish, with full swell front and hat box. French bevel plate mirror, 33 inches wide, formerly $15 now.. $9.75

Tapestry Portieres, in all colors, formerly $3.75, NOW 1.98

Oriental Portieres, Turkish colorings, various designs, formerly $7.98, now 5.89

Comfortables, in all colors, well made.
Formerly 1.48, now .98
Formerly 2.00, now 1.29
Formerly 2.75, now 1.98



Our $16.00 DRESSER, with full swell front and large bevel plate mirror, in quartered golden oak or mahogany finish, this week..... $10.50

To those of moderate means we invite an investigation of our charge account system.

229, 231, 233, 235, 237, 239, 241, 243, 245 SIXTH AVE., Bet. 15th & 16th Sts., West Side of Avenue.

PRESS CENSORSHIP REMOVED.

Progress in Recruiting Volunteers.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—Ten of the volunteer regiments last called out have recruited their full quota of men, and will be immediately prepared for transportation to the Philippines. These regiments are numbered from the Thirty-eighth to the Forty-seventh inclusive, and embrace all the white regiments last authorized. Recruiting will be continued for the two colored regiments, and it is expected that they will be fully organized during the present week.

The Brooklyn to Start from Norfolk.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—The repairs to the Brooklyn will be made at the Norfolk Navy Yard at once, instead of at New York. This order has been made to save time, and it is expected that the ship will be able to clear for Manila directly from Norfolk inside of two days. The New Orleans, which was reported as having sailed yesterday for Manila, has gone to New York for slight repairs. She will leave for Manila as soon as the repairs are made.

Tennessee Troops Sail for Home.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—A cablegram to the War Department from Gen. Otis states that the transport Indiana sailed from Manila yesterday with 43 officers and 619 men of the Tennessee regiment. The regiment left no sick. The Indiana also brings 100 general prisoners.

Major Brainerd Ill at Nagasaki.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—Gen. Weston today received a cable saying that Major Brainerd, formerly Chief Commissary at Manila, and who is on his way home, is seriously ill at Nagasaki.

SPANIARDS MOBBED IN CUBA.

Mayor Expels a Victim at Cabanas to Prevent a Lynching.

HAVANA, Oct. 9.—At Cabanas to-day 200 men went to a store where a Spaniard named Aculle was working and demanded that he leave the place immediately, as he was a bitter enemy of the Cubans. The police prevented the crowd from lynching Aculle, whom the Mayor ordered to be sent away in a carriage.

In the same town 300 men armed with sticks attempted to lynch one Hernandez, a Cuban Captain of guerrillas, who is said to have committed many outrages. The police interfered here also, and prevented the crowd from carrying out their plan. The Cabanas people demand that four more men shall be sent away immediately, as they were antagonistic to the Cubans during the war. A large crowd assembled today to await the arrival at Cabanas of a former Spanish volunteer named Menendez, whom they intended to lynch. Menendez did not come.

Jesse Grant to Go to Cuba.

Jesse Grant, the youngest son of the late President, will sail to-day for Cuba, where he is largely interested in mining. He came here to attend his niece's wedding to Prince Cantacuzene. Mr. Grant was at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday, where he met many old friends.

OUR MEN IN CUBA HEALTHY.

Major Havard Suggests that Native Troops Would Do Well.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—Surgeon General Sternberg has received a personal letter from Major Valery Havard, Chief Surgeon of the Department of Santiago and Puerto Principe, in which he gives details of an extended trip through the two provinces with Gen. Wood. He says they have a number of posts on the north coast, and he has been surprised to see how healthy they are, the percentage of sick seldom exceeding five, the trouble being mostly malarial.

The men in camps are doing well, especially in view of the "moral and military relaxation which prevails in this enervating climate. Our soldiers are usually well cared for. They are kept away from the sun, do no fatigue work, drill but little, drink boiled water, more or less beer, and very little whisky or rum. The question of taking care of American troops in this climate will always be a serious one and difficult of solution. I believe we should reduce our troops to the minimum number possible and organize native regiments, partly officered by Americans. My knowledge of the Cubans leads me to think this would be very successful.

"Yellow fever has long ceased to trouble us officers and enlisted men, simply because we put ourselves out of its reach."

Capt. Rockwell Gets the Chicago.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—Capt. C. H. Rockwell, at present Captain of the Norfolk Navy Yard, was to-day ordered to command the Chicago, which will be Admiral Schley's flagship on the South Atlantic Station. The detail was made at Capt. Rockwell's request.

THE PERMANENT DEWEY ARCH.

Mr. Ward Declares He Cannot Find His Models of the Victory Group.

J. Q. A. Ward, President of the National Sculpture Society, and Chairman of the Dewey Arch Committee, was amused yesterday regarding the little controversy over his working models of the Victory group. He declared that his models have undoubtedly been stolen.

Mr. Ward reported Friday that they had been stolen, but the next day some of his colleagues declared the models were safe in the attic of the arch. Mr. Ward, however, after a visit to the attic of the arch, said yesterday he could not find the models and is not bothering himself much about them.

As to the permanent arch the plans are progressing nicely. Secretary Charles H. Nicoll announced yesterday that a meeting will be held next Friday at noon in the Directors' room on the third floor of the St. Paul Building, to effect a permanent organization. Col. William Conant Church will preside.

The committee, consisting of ninety-five prominent citizens, was announced yesterday by Mr. Nicoll. Among the members are R. G. Dun, Charles R. Flint, W. L. Strong, Gen. di Cesnola, the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, James M. Constable, Gen. A. G. McCook, John D. Crimmins, Gen. H. L. Burnett, Edward Lauterbach, C. L. Rossiter, Frank Tilford, Abram S. Hewitt, Daniel S. Lamont, Henry Clews, Cornelius N. Bliss, and Spencer Trask.

A number of other well-known New Yorkers have written Secretary Nicoll saying that they cannot serve on the committee, but that they will contribute and co-operate with it in any way possible.

DEWEY LEAVES FOR VERMONT.

Special Train Carries the Party to Dr. Webb's Home.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—Admiral Dewey and a party of friends left here to-night at half-past nine o'clock over the Pennsylvania Railroad for Vermont, where the Admiral is to be the guest of Dr. Seward Webb.

The party, which occupied a special train, included, in addition to the Admiral, his aides, Lieuts. Caldwell and Brumby; Dr. Webb, Gov. Smith of Vermont, the Admiral's son, and his Chinese servant. Gov. Smith and Dr. Webb were guests at dinner with the Admiral this evening.

More Money for Dewey Celebration.

The Board of Estimate yesterday authorized a bond issue of $25,000 for the purpose of defraying expenses incident to the Dewey celebration This is the third of the appropriations made for this purpose, and it brings the total up to $200,000. Not more than half of the bills for the celebration have been presented to the Dewey Committee, and until they are all in the Auditing Committee will not meet.

INGRATITUDE AND VANDALISM.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Two occurrences of the past week have exasperated the plain citizen who has a pride in this noble city and appreciation of the work of its public servants:

First—The refusal of the conflicting factions to renominate Justice Barrett.

Second—The theft of the working models of the crown of the arch Victory.

The first event is apparently the result of petty spite or base ingratitude, and the second is vandalism pure and simple. Both are examples of the spirit that would destroy the good, the true, and the beautiful, the trio in philosophy and in art, representing the graces of women, the valor of men, and the achievement of noble ends.

Justice Barrett's career is so marked in fidelity, so brilliant in result, and so inspiring in example that words cannot express the indignation the writer feels at the want of generosity and the ingratitude that would refuse a justly deserved compliment to this high-minded and learned jurist. Republics are ungrateful, but chiefly so through the shortsightedness, the pettiness, the meanness of some despicable souls, who seem to exist for contention, for strife, and self-satisfaction.

The loss sustained by Mr. J. Q. A. Ward, who has performed a distinguished public service, is deeply felt, and the active sympathy of his friends and the honor of the city should lead to the recovery of these works of his genius.

The events above outlined seem to blot the fair escutcheon of our city and weaken that sense of civic pride which has been felt so conspicuously during the past few weeks. Perhaps it is too late to blot out these marks of shame. It is not too late to protest. G. C. L.

New York, Oct. 7, 1899.

Smallpox in a Battery Tenement.

Abodel Kahuli, a Syrian immigrant, twenty-four years old, was yesterday discovered suffering with smallpox, in a small room in the tenement house 27 and 29 Washington Street. A policeman of the Church Street Station was informed by some one of the man's plight, and he called an ambulance from Hudson Street Hospital. Dr. McWhorter responded, and on examining the man pronounced the case one of virulent smallpox. The physician at once notified the Health Department, which caused the removal of the man to North Brother's Island. The man came from Europe only a week ago. The house was promptly fumigated from top to bottom and isolated. The building is a teeming hive of all sorts of nationalities, some 300 persons in number.

New Columbia Football Candidates.

Twenty freshmen joined the Columbia football candidates yesterday. Several of them were pronounced good material by Coach Sanford. The 'Varsity team has been reinforced by two star players. Molly, the former crack half back of Michgan University, and Slocovitch, a veteran Yale end. Smith, the quarter back from Union, also donned the canvas togs for the first time yesterday. These men will greatly strengthen the team for the game with Princeton at Manhattan Field on Saturday.

The Attractions of Our Stores Are Their Low Prices

Macy's

R. H. Macy and Co.

Both Sides of 14th St. (Running from 13th to 15th St.), Sixth Ave.

Sterling Silver and Quadruple-Plated Ware

Before the echo of the announcement that "all metal things have advanced" ceases to ring we begin a sale of great magnitude and liberal scope in which the products of the best makers will be sold for less money than when general values were at their lowest price-ebb.

An assortment of Quadruple-plated Silver Articles at $1.83. That's the marrow of an offering of tremendous interest. Coming in the wake of changed market conditions it marks an astonishing surprise.

The lot aggregates about twenty thousand dollars and includes:

Baskets	$1.83	Water Pitchers	$1.83
Butter Dishes	$1.83	Candle Sticks	$1.83
Crumb Trays & Scrapers	$1.83	Pitchers	$1.83
Fern Dishes	$1.83	Trays	$1.83
Cracker Jars	$1.83	Chocolate Pots	$1.83
Tea Pots	$1.83	Sugar Bowls	$1.83
Bread Trays	$1.83	Cake Baskets	$1.83

Quadruple-Plated Silver Toilet Articles

These goods are shown in an exceedingly rich and artistic pattern, very heavily embossed. The manufacturers did not ignore the possibilities of beauty—decorative features are manifest in many forms. However, aestheticism did not obscure the utility idea. Each article is strong and durable, meant for service. The following quotations represent such low prices that you might think we are trying to sell the frail, thin, light things intended merely as toilet table ornaments. Perish the thought.

Hair Brushes	$1.68	Jewel Boxes	$1.74
Hand Mirrors	$2.13	Cloth Brushes	$1.59
Powder Boxes	$1.39	Military Brushes	$1.59
Soap Boxes	$2.14	Hat Brushes	$1.07

Substantial Combs with sterling silver backs, 49c.

Roger's Silverware.

Macy's reputation for selling Roger's Silverware at the lowest prices is co-equal with the fame of the qualities that bear Roger's name.
Macy's prices—Roger's products. It's a combination that wins every time.
Of all the *sure things* in bargaindom, this is the surest.
Never a more opportune time to supply your needs.

Tea Spoons, set of six	49c	Children's Sets, each	98c
Coffee Spoons, set of six	59c	Fish Knives, individual	19c
Dessert Spoons, set of six	89c	Fish Forks, individual	19c
Table Spoons, set of six	98c	Cream Ladles, each	19c
Dinner Forks, set of six	98c	Sugar and Jelly Shells	10c
Fruit Knives, set of six	94c	Mustard and Salt Spoons	10c
Fish Servers, each	69c		

Children's Sterling Silver Cups at About Half Prices.

Two hundred very handsome Sterling Silver Cups, gold-lined, pretty and modern shapes. They are full weight. Every child craves a Silver Cup. Satisfy it. Adults, who travel, need them worse than children. Remember the two points. There are just two hundred of the cups and the prices are almost half.

$3.99 for $6.00 Cups
$4.59 for $7.50 Cups
$4.99 for $8.00 Cups
$5.24 for $9.50 Cups

$1.89 for $3.00 Peppers and Salts.

They are Sterling Silver—these Pepper and Salt Bottles—some are effectively embossed—none worth under $3.00; your choice at . $1.89

Glassware Mounted With Sterling Silver

These attractive items will influence like magnets. They'll draw an appreciative crowd. It is not in the nature of thrifty women to resist such striking bargains. Clear, beautiful Glass mounted with Sterling Silver. How are these prices possible?

Puff Boxes	36c	Cologne Bottles	$1.94
Ink Stands	24c	Salts Bottles	$1.23
Tea Caddies	49c	Salve Boxes	24c
Table Salts	34c	Powder Boxes	24c
Egg Boilers	$1.54	Individual Salts	24c

Women's Golf Capes

We

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

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FOURTEEN PAGES.

WAR AND PEACE IN THE PHILIPPINES.

The President and his Cabinet friends, in their little journey into the world, have proclaimed that it is the purpose of the Government to put down the insurrection in Luzon, and it is evident that very great efforts are being made to that end. More than 50,000 troops are there or on the way, and a strong naval force will be added. A change in the command seems likely to be pending, and, according to the best-informed observers, including the best of all, Admiral DEWEY, could be made with advantage.

There is plainly no intention on the part of the Government to propose to give up the islands or to promise complete independence to the inhabitants under any conditions or at any time. The precedent of Cuba, which is so earnestly pressed in some quarters, is disregarded by the Administration as not applicable in the conditions existing in the Philippines. It is clearly the view of the President and his advisers that the islands must be held by the United States and governed in the best way practicable. As these views have been proclaimed so loudly and emphatically on the eve of the meeting of the Advisory Commissioners sent out by the President last Spring it is probable that they are in general approved by the members of that commission who have returned to this country, and in particular by Admiral DEWEY and President SCHURMAN, who are the most important.

Congress will be in session in a few weeks now, and we ought then to have a definite statement of what has been accomplished or undertaken in the Philippines and of the policy that is to be pursued, for which Congress will be required to supply the means and ought to be asked to give authority. It is not certain, however, that the latter request will be made, because our Constitution is so elastic in practice, and the President can do so much without any distinct authorization by Congress so long as it does not forbid him, that he may continue in the course that he has fixed upon unless Congress shall directly intervene. This he can do with safety if we may judge by the immediate past. Practically all that has been done since a year ago last April in the Antilles and in the Philippines has been done under the war power of the President as Commander in Chief of the army and navy, with no specific authority from legislation, and the work could go on indefinitely if Congress should omit to act.

One danger seems to await the Government in the execution of its immediate plans. It is the danger of trying to do too much and of trying to do it too rapidly. It is more than intimated that AGUINALDO must be "crushed." In the speeches of the President this is given almost as a condition precedent to everything else. Now the absolute putting down of AGUINALDO and his party, the defeat and dispersion of his forces, and especially compelling a formal surrender may prove a very difficult and tedious task. It is not necessary. It ought not to be the sole or even the chief object in the Philippines What is necessary is that the chief places should be occupied, a working administration organized, trade and industry made possible and safe, and an orderly, peaceful, and prosperous civil life in these places assured. Military operations should be directed to this end. Every place taken possession of should be firmly held, and no advance should be made that cannot be maintained and followed by the establishment of the conditions we have cited above. This policy would have the immense advantage, on the one hand, that it would deprive the insurgents of the prestige they now get from our abandonment of ground that we have once driven them from, and on the other hand that it would give to the people of the Philippines a constantly increasing proof of what our real purposes are. With each advance thus made, held, and used, we should grow stronger and the insurrection would become weaker. It is infinitely important that we make all the territory that we occupy permanently orderly and prosperous, so far as prosperity depends on good government. That is the duty that we have accepted, and all our energies should be directed to doing it.

THE CRISIS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

There are some encouraging features in the South African situation. The chief of them is, of course, that the expected collision has not yet taken place. The longer a conflict can be delayed, the better is the chance that it may not take place at all. It is clear that President KRUEGER and Gen. JOUBERT have their Boers under very good control. Otherwise nothing could have prevented the Boers who were assembled, in numbers plainly overwhelming, on the frontier of Natal, from crossing the border, on the other side of which there was no force capable of opposing them, and committing overt acts of hostility which would have rendered a peaceful settlement quite impossible. That they were prevented from doing this shows both that their leaders have them in good control, and that their leaders are intelligent to foresee that there is nothing but disaster to follow from a trial of strength between the South African Republic and the British Empire.

Another significant symptom is the silence which Mr. CHAMBERLAIN has for some weeks managed to impose upon himself. The public and official remarks of the Secretary for the Colonies have by no means made for peace. But these have been white-winged messengers compared with his private and unofficial remarks. These have astonished even the sympathetic among his own countrymen, and it is easy to understand how they should have produced much more irritation, among such of the Boers to whose notice they were brought, than would have been produced by much more uncompromising propositions put in a more conciliatory fashion. It has been evident all along that Mr. CHAMBERLAIN was equally ignorant and careless what effect his remarks might produce upon the Boers, and that he was concerned only with the effect they might produce upon the British jingo, which has been all that he could desire. If the meetings of the British Cabinet had had no other effect than to suppress Mr. CHAMBERLAIN'S speeches "out of doors," it would have been very well worth while to hold them.

Of course, there have been irritating incidents. The British Outlanders in the Transvaal have told stories of the boorishness of the Boers, and even of the cruelty of the Boers, which there is no reason to distrust. They are not very pleasant stories, nor conducive to a peaceful settlement. But, on the other hand, we do not need to be told that the traveling Briton is not always the most ingratiating person in the world, that his consideration for the "natives" is not unfailing, and that no human being is more capable of getting himself disliked. In nothing that has been said or done does there appear any reason for saying or believing that war is even now inevitable, that it cannot even now be averted by the exhibition of justice, good sense, and good feeling. And this exhibition mankind has a right to look for in the first instance from Great Britain as the stronger party and as the more highly civilized nation.

MR. BRYAN'S LECTURE RATES.

There is nothing at all discreditable to Mr. BRYAN in the dispatch we published yesterday, setting forth that he had not only charged the people of Canton, Ill., $600 for making an address to them, but that he had insisted upon getting the money before making the speech. It is distinctly to his credit as a prudent business man, if he does not regard it as insulting to be spoken of in that capacity. Certainly it has been known that lecture committees have refused or neglected to pay for lectures after they were delivered. To sue them then would be a painful process. It might get the lecturer disliked. It would certainly subject him to the charge of being a "Shylock" or creditor who expected to be paid. And he might not get his money after all. By far the most prudent as well as the pleasantest course is to require payment in advance.

If the public does not find him worth the money it need not ask him again. But we have no doubt that he is well worth the money, on those strictly business principles on which "corn fairs" are or ought to be conducted. The only question a committee asks, in reference to the suggested acquisition of an attraction at a fair, is whether the attraction will attract, directly or indirectly, the money it costs. In places which are important enough to secure the President and his Cabinet, who are now, like Mr. BRYAN, making what may be called a corn-fair tour, no doubt it would be better business to secure them for nothing than to pay Mr. BRYAN $600. But to say that is by no means to say that Mr. BRYAN is not worthy of his hire. The fact that his engagement list is so full and the announcement that he is making more money than he would receive as President of the United States are highly satisfactory. It is probably true that he would not be doing so well if he were not supposed to be in politics. Wherefore the patriot may hope that he may remain in politics just enough to commend himself as an available orator at country fairs and not enough to do any more serious mischief.

DEWEY'S HOME.

Admiral DEWEY has put at ease everybody who has been in any way connected with the attempt to provide for him, in Washington, a house to be presented as a popular and substantial acknowledgment of the esteem in which he is held as an officer and a gentleman.

Meeting the Dewey Home Fund Committee half way, he at once expressed his willingness to accept the proposed gift in the same spirit in which he had taken the sword voted by Congress and delivered to him by the Secretary of the Navy and President MCKINLEY. He told the committee just about what his idea of a comfortable house was, where it should be, how it should stand, and the number of persons its dining room should accommodate. Expressing his gratification that the fund had been contributed by so large a number of subscribers, he made the practical suggestion that a sufficient amount be reserved when the house was purchased to furnish it for occupation.

This was altogether sensible, and highly gratifying to the Home Fund Committee. Before they accepted the task of receiving contributions they were rather churlishly met with advice to abandon the undertaking, and some unauthorized opponent of the proposition vexed contributors and committee by obtaining publication of the statement that Admiral DEWEY had authorized a personal friend in this country to say that he would refuse to accept the intended gift if it was offered to him.

Of course that was unlike Admiral DEWEY. He could scarcely undertake to offend a large number of his sincere and disinterested admirers in that way. But according to a statement made by one member of the Dewey Home Fund Committee, this impertinent and gratuitous misrepresentation did have the effect of checking subscriptions. As soon as it became certain that Admiral DEWEY would accept the gift to him in the spirit in which it was made, the inclination to increase the fund was at once manifested. At the time Admiral DEWEY met the committee the fund was $50,000. Upon learning that he would cheerfully accept the gift of a house it was decided to keep the subscription open a few days, in order to provide would-be contributors an opportunity to do as they would have done before if they had not been deceived by misrepresentation, and to equip the committee with means sufficient to secure for the Admiral a house appropriate to his place in the affection and appreciation of his countrymen.

This is in every way satisfactory. It gratifies the contributors, it makes the committee comfortable, it assures to Admiral DEWEY a home as spacious and convenient as his taste and judgment suggest, in that part of the city preferred by him to be his home. As we are of the number who think that "nothing is too good for DEWEY" we wish for the Dewey Home Fund Committee success in their hunt for a house.

DAILY YACHT RACES.

That must be a very welcome announcement to everybody concerned that after Thursday there will be an attempt at a yacht race every week day unless one of the competitors objects, after the conclusion of a race or an attempt to race, to making another attempt the next day.

There is no hardship in this and no reasonable objection to it. Of course the crew of one of these absurd mug-hunting machines which call themselves ninety-foot single-stickers, huge as the crews are, has done a hard day's work after a race. But, by hypothesis, it has worked hard for only five hours and a half, and has done nothing which a night's sleep ought not to make good. If the weather has been so severe as to demand repairs, that is provided for in the stipulation that the skipper of either yacht may insist upon the postponement for a day. If one of the boats is really disabled, and cannot come to time on the second day, she ought to lose the race, since stanchness should be one of the factors of success. But in this case probably neither owner would accept a "sail-over" on such conditions or on any conditions.

So far as has yet appeared the boats are wonderfully well matched. Each of the unsuccessful attempts has shown that. The one clear advantage the challenger has, in the estimation of all the experts, is her better cut and better fitting sails. Things have changed since the days when the cup was won by the America, with sails that were cut and trimmed to set like boards instead of like the bellying sails that were then worn by British yachts. The America effected much more of a revolution in British sail-making than she did in British designing of hulls. It seems now that Britain has bettered the instruction. It is not to be supposed that this lesson has been lost upon the managers of the Columbia, and we may expect to find to-day that they have profited by it.

A YEAR'S EXPERIENCE.

A year ago to-day THE TIMES reduced its price to one cent for its daily issue, in the hope that it would increase its circulation and its business, its influence and its profits. It was a confident hope based on careful study of the conditions, but the measure of success was necessarily a matter of some doubt.

We are happy to be able to say, and we are sure that our readers will share our pleasure, that the success achieved has been satisfactory beyond our most sanguine expectations. There has not been a week in the past year that the circulation of the paper has not been larger than during the previous week.

With this convincing proof of the public approval of THE TIMES have come expressions of friendship from our readers so numerous, varied, and cordial that they have been a rich reward for past effort and a strong stimulus for the future. We are not deceived by them into thinking that THE TIMES has been perfect; we know too well how far it has come short of what we would have made it; but we think that we may say that it has pretty steadily advanced, and we mean that it shall continue to advance even more steadily and rapidly.

We are sustained in this resolution by the substantial progress made in our business. Our enterprising contemporaries The Herald and The World within a few days have confided to their readers that the increase in their advertising compared with the corresponding week of last year had been for the former 58¼ columns and for the latter 89¾ columns. It may interest our own readers to know that in the first week in October the increase in the advertising of THE TIMES, as compared with last year, was 110 columns. In short, in its long career THE TIMES has never before enjoyed so large a circulation or so extensive an advertising business.

This is surely good reason for our confidence that a paper conducted on the high level that we desire to maintain for THE TIMES will find in this community a constantly stronger support, a support that will both justify and require the utmost effort to make the paper better and better as the years pass.

Now and then a witness manages to be heard before the Industrial Commission at Washington who helps to justify the existence of that body of investigators. Mr. FRANK L. NEAL of Philadelphia has just succeeded in advising the commission that it is hopeless to try to upbuild our merchant marine by restricting American ownership of ocean steamships to the ships built in American yards. As the number of American steam freighters is small, freights abundant, and rates so high that the charterers of foreign ships make 20 to 25 per cent. out of their investments, he advised the commission to recommend that Congress permit Americans to purchase foreign-built vessels, to be excluded from the coastwise trade. This looks like so practicable a suggestion that we might hope for approval of it. But what chance has so speedy a solution of a great question in a Congress that is to be urged to pass a ship-subsidy bill?

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—If one could know whether few or many residents of Memphis, Tenn., believe the statements about this city which we republished from The Commercial-Appeal on Saturday, one could more easily decide whether to laugh at the absurdity of the attack or to grieve over the injustice, the ignorance, and the ingratitude which the attack displayed. If, as we are very much inclined to assume, the accusations that New York is un-American in customs, ideas, tastes, and ambitions, a parasite living on the rest of the country, and characterized by a mingling of arrogant complacency and cringing servility, simply express the opinions, or rather the delusions, of a single man unwisely intrusted with the use of a pen, then his tirade was half amusing, half pathetic, and wholly undeserving of serious consideration. But if it voiced any appreciable amount of public sentiment, if even a small, as distinguished from a minute, minority of the people of Memphis were not annoyed and humiliated by The Commercial-Appeal's remarks, then the matter is somewhat grave and comes near to justifying real resentment. For in that case it would illustrate the baleful effects of a "kleinstädtisch" environment—to import an adjective and so give our critic a new excuse for rage. People who dwell in small towns, if naturally disposed toward jealousy and tainted by conceit, often drift into a most unfortunate state of mind. Living isolated within narrow limits, they remember all that they should forget, and forget—almost everything else. The writer of the article under consideration has evidently suffered in this way. Otherwise he would hardly tempt sarcastic replies by chiding New York's tourists for finding the European capitals more interesting than Memphis, and by claiming for his fellow-citizens more familiarity with us than we have with them. As for the parasitism of New York, does not this city usually pay its bills, and does it never give as well as pay when flood or fire or pestilence in any part of the country turns its thoughts from business and pleasure to charity? Has Memphis, to be very definite, no remembrance of events that happened in 1878?

—Acquisition of life membership in clubs is an old story, and the purchase of annuities is the reverse of new, but to subscribe in perpetuity, as it were, to a periodical publication is distinctly novel. The details of one such transaction have come to light, however, and no reason suggests itself why the practice should not become a common one. It was an Ohio man who originated the happy device, and by the payment of $75 he has secured to himself for the rest of his life and to his heirs and assigns forever the receipt of Harper's Magazine. Implied, certainly, and perhaps stated in the contract, is the understanding that "forever" means so long as the magazine is issued—which is not quite the same thing, though, as present indications go, the difference in this case is not a cause of anxiety. The price for this longest of known subscriptions was obviously determined by working the not very difficult sum: "Of what amount is $3 the annual interest at 4 per cent.?" A similar computation, varied according to yearly rates and individual ideas on the matter of interest, would give the number of dollars for which one could probably get all the issues of any newspaper or other periodical, and the scheme would have its advantages for both publisher and reader. In case, however, this new method of subscription comes into anything like general vogue, exercise will be found for mathematical powers far beyond the ordinary, and in time rates will be established that will be, as the saying is, significant of much. For not quite all publishers will be able to make bargains as favorable to themselves as that outlined above is to the Messrs. HARPER. Not everybody with news or literature to sell could command terms practically ignoring the mutability of human affairs, and circumstances might easily be imagined in which assurance of the receipt of all future issues of a given periodical could be purchased for an amount well within the nominal price of a year's subscription. Thus two extremes would soon be established, and between them every paper and magazine would hold a place as high as its proprietor's persuasive abilities could gain for it. In each instance the terms on which this business was done would be at once a judgment and a prophecy, and therefore doubly interesting.

—Under date of Sept. 29 The London Standard prints a long dispatch from New York, describing in detail the attentions which Admiral DEWEY received as soon as he came within the reach of his admiring fellow-countrymen. One sentence runs as follows: "Every schoolboy read this morning how he accepted a basket of flowers from a committee of ladies and permitted one of the committee to snap-shot him standing beside them with his arm about the Chairwoman." What the Londoners may have thought of that we will not try to imagine, preferring to wait for the information on that point sure to be brought by this week's steamers. What we are to think of it is another matter, necessitating no delay. If the statement had appeared in an English paper of the class in which The London Globe is most prominent, a safe and easy explanation would have been available—the explanation that spiteful malice had inspired an attempt to put our hero in a ridiculous light and that the story of the embrace before a camera was a miserable little lie made out of whole cloth. Against The Standard, however, no such suspicion can be entertained, for that paper, if not particularly gushing in its affection for America and the Americans, does try to be just to them and is far above willful lying. So its remarkable yarn can be studied good-naturedly, and, thus studied, a tenable theory of its origin can be evolved. Of course, Admiral DEWEY did not have his picture taken with his arm around any visiting "Chairwoman," but he really was photographed with his hand over the shoulder of the leader of a party of schoolboys who went down to the Olympia to give him some flowers. In all probability, therefore, The Standard's correspondent wrote "a committee of lads," and either at this end or the other of the cable the word "lads" was innocently changed into "ladies." Then "Chairman" was turned into "Chairwoman," to make things consistent. Hence one can laugh at a mistake, instead of getting excited over a despicable little crime. Admiral DEWEY, being both older and wiser than Lieut. HOBSON—neither he nor anybody else could be a braver man or truer patriot—is not likely to fall into the error of taste and judgment that cost the younger officer such a desperately heavy price. The Standard should have appreciated this fact and recognized and corrected the telegrapher's blunder. That it did not do so is nothing worse than amusing.

—More than a few people, we fear, will disagree with our Paris correspondent's judgment as to what constitutes a successful bullfight. He called the one he saw in Paris Sunday a failure just because the bull, instead of remaining in the ring to be killed by hired butchers, leaped over the barriers and used his natural weapons against his real enemies—the folks who had assembled to enjoy the spectacle of his agony and death. They came for a bullfight and got one much more than usually exciting, much more than usually fair. The animal did a lot of highly effective trampling and goring as he made his way through the screaming crowd, and if he had been able to express an opinion on the subject he would probably have said that this was the most successful bullfight of which he had ever heard. It was, to be sure, a fight fatal to him in the end, but that was inevitable, and he had at least the satisfaction, such as it is, of dividing pains and wounds with his foes. As a bull killing, the Parisians have a right to criticise adversely what they saw, but as bullfighting it ought to have met all their expectations. Some people, however, never know when they are in luck.

OOM PAUL'S "PIOUS" PEOPLE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is generally assumed that the whole controversy between Great Britain and the Transvaal arises from the demand of Great Britain for the admission of foreigners residing in the Transvaal to electoral rights, without giving up their original allegiance. It has to be conceded that Great Britain has not demanded this right for its own subjects alone, but has demanded it on behalf of all white races. But the real matter in controversy is whether the treatment which the Transvaal has extended to all foreigners, including British and Americans, is such as ought to be tolerated by civilized nations. The following statements as to what that treatment has been are taken, almost exclusively, from American, and not from English papers. So far as English sources of information have been used, they relate only to points of law, which nobody disputes, but the technical details of which may not have been given in American papers.

The Transvaal Republic is admitted by its latest advocate, in the current number of The North American Review, to be an oligarchy of a few dozen Boers. Its Parliament consists of two houses, one of which has no power, and the other is absolutely controlled by the oligarchy. Its courts of justice are entirely at the mercy of the President, who, not long since, removed the highest Judges, because they would not decide according to his pleasure. When the independence of the Transvaal was conceded, in 1881, it expressly covenanted to put all foreigners entering the Transvaal upon an equal footing with the Boers themselves in every respect except the right of suffrage. So far from doing this the Boers have purposely arranged taxation so that nine-tenths of it shall be paid by foreigners; they have taxed foreigners heavily to support schools in which the Dutch language is exclusively used; they have insisted that even private schools, maintained by foreigners at their own expense, should teach Dutch on an equal footing with English; they have maintained a government so corrupt that, according to the statement of an American newspaper friendly to the Boers, President Krüger has amassed $25,000,000 within the last ten years, although doing no business; they have maintained a monopoly in dynamite, an indispensable instrument in mining, in the profits of which President Krüger has largely shared; they have kept towns, built exclusively by foreigners, under exclusive Boer control, and have refused to permit decent sanitation, thereby doubling the death rate; they have prohibited Americans and Englishmen from holding public meetings; they have denied to them even the right of petition; they have removed their own Supreme Court from office, simply because its decisions rendered some small justice to foreigners; and they have prohibited any Englishman or American from carrying arms of any kind, while furnishing to every Boer boy of sixteen years of age a rifle and a revolver, and surrounding Johannesburg with Krupp guns, the entire cost of which has been taken out of the pockets of Englishmen and Americans.

Repeated appeals to the Boer Government to remedy these and many other similar acts of oppression have proved entirely futile. At one time the Boers forcibly seized Englishmen and compelled them to serve with their troops in war against native Africans. Against this Great Britain energetically remonstrated; and nothing but the fear of war sufficed to induce the Boers to liberate the Englishmen thus forcibly pressed into service.

When the independence of the Transvaal was conceded, in their laws it was provided that foreigners might be naturalized after five years residence; but as soon as any considerable number of foreigners entered the country, the naturalization laws were entirely repealed. And when, at a somewhat later period, they were in part restored, they only permitted naturalization at the end of fifteen years, with the consent of two-thirds of the Boers residing in the district, and also of a military officer, which consent might be refused without any reason. As a condition of naturalization, every Englishman was required to renounce all claim upon England, and every American to renounce all claim upon the United States, for protection against any outrage which might be committed upon him during the next fifteen years: so that an American desiring to vote at the end of fifteen years would be, during that whole period, neither an American nor a Boer, nor a citizen of any country whatever; while at the end of the fifteen years, naturalization could be denied to him in the uncontrolled discretion of the military officer commanding his district. And after he had passed through all this ordeal he would only receive the right to vote for the second chamber of the Boer Legislature, while all the power of government was exclusively conferred upon the President and the upper chamber.

The consequence of this state of things has been that Americans who settled in the Transvaal have always been the most earnest opponents of Boer rule; and in 1895, the very first man arrested for alleged treason and cast into a Boer prison was a distinguished American citizen, John Hays Hammond. He owed his release entirely to the intercession of the British Government, and even then was only released under enormous bail.

The British Government has now insisted that something should be done to put an end to this state of affairs. Having considered whether they should demand the rectification of all these matters of complaint, in detail, or should secure such arrangements as would enable British subjects to assert their own rights, without foreign intervention, they concluded to offer, as a compromise of the whole matter, the extension of the privilege of voting for all officers, on the same terms with native Boers, to all foreigners who would take an oath of allegiance to the Transvaal at the end of five years' residence. To this the Boers replied, first by flat refusal, then by an offer of nine years' residence, on the same conditions as at present, that is to say, the foreigner to be hung up for nine years, with no country whatever and no legal rights anywhere, and at the end of that time to be allowed to vote for one branch of the Legislature, which has no power. Under further pressure the Boers grudgingly agreed to reduce the term to seven years and to extend the right of voting to the upper branch of the Legislature, subject to a property qualification, but not to the election of a President. Under still further pressure it was intimated that the term might perhaps be reduced to five years, on condition that Great Britain would stipulate expressly never to ask anything more from the Boer Republic and would expressly renounce all claim to suzerainty.

All these offers, however, even to the very last, made naturalization conditional upon the arbitrary discretion, in each case, of a Boer military officer. They were, therefore, from beginning to end, a most transparent sham.

I have a perfectly open mind on this subject; and the only prepossessions which I have against the Boers arose from a few words from missionaries and from reading "The Story of an African Farm," written by Olive Schreiner, a sister of Mr. Schreiner, who is now the Premier of Cape Colony, and both of whom are now advocates of the Boer cause. Miss Schreiner's story presented such an odious record of the coarseness, meanness, and sordidness of the Boer farmers that I laid down the book in disgust.

I dislike Mr. Joseph Chamberlain; and I detest Mr. Cecil Rhodes. I have no sympathy with imperialistic projects, whether in Great Britain or in the United States. But I think that neither the United States nor Great Britain ought to tolerate such conduct toward their citizens as that which, if I am to believe the uncontradicted testimony of American papers, has been meted out by the Boers to all foreigners for the last fifteen years.

Since writing the above I have, at the request of a gentleman who is an enthusiastic friend of the Boers, read "Oom Paul," a book written by Mr. Hillegas, a New York reporter, who is warmly enlisted in favor of the Boers. He does not contradict or modify a single statement here made, except that he claims, without mentioning any names, that some Americans in the Transvaal sympathize with its government. He, however, gives further valuable information, showing that the original quarrel of the Boers with the British was that the British would not permit them to continue the practice of slavery, that they would not permit them to massacre the native Africans, and, finally, that the British would not pay sufficient compensation for the emancipated slaves. As I do not believe that slaveholders were ever entitled to any compensation for their slaves, these new facts do not increase my sympathy for the Boers. The same author states that the Boers have publicly threatened in their newspapers to massacre every Englishman who remains in the country, in case of war, even though unarmed, and have given a very broad hint that women and children might be included in the massacre, and had, therefore, better disappear. It requires the vivid imagination of a newspaper reporter to see in these additional facts any strong reason for sympathy with such a humane and pious people.

THOMAS G. SHEARMAN.
New York, Oct. 4 1899.

KEEP THE ARCH WHERE IT IS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If the hopes of every beauty lover in the city are realized, and the movement for the perpetuation of the Dewey arch is successful, may I enter a plea for the adoption of the present site, or, at least, the use of Madison Square or Union Square instead of the upper Park region for the purpose intended?

In considering the matter of locality there are three main points of view. One, the effect of the environment on the arch; another, the effect of the arch on the environment. Again, the effect of the ensemble. It is also to be remembered that the artistic purpose of an arch is to span or arch a road, and, other things being equal, the more this purpose, or its suggestion, is achieved, the more satisfying will be the result. This is shown in the ideal setting of the Arch of Triumph of the Star, which is situated at a magnificent crossroads, affording long perspectives to and through the arch. The Arch of Titus, from which the present arch is also partly modeled, spans the straight road of the Via Sacra. With these thoughts in mind, let us consider the various sites.

I can never contemplate the Fifth Avenue entrance to Central Park without being overcome with the feeling that it is a great triumph of art. Never have I seen nature so humanly expressive of invitation, of seduction, as there. This spirit of invitation of nature is and should remain the dominant note of that place. All effort of sculptural art to add symbolically to this effect would be futile and tawdry. To change the dominant note by erecting there a great monumental structure would be to destroy the finest, rarest, most precious beauty it can ever possess. The arch is not fitted to the environment.

If erected at the Seventy-second Street entrance to Riverside Drive, I believe that the arch, noble as its proportions are, would lose immensely in artistic value. The proximity of high buildings may be trying, but their dwarfing quality is trifling compared with that possessed by the immense open prospect, that mighty background of river and mountain. The environment is not suited to the arch.

The site at Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Tenth Street can be objected to for reasons artistic and material. The arch there would be backed by a hill. The city would have to buy land to obtain a proper site. The locality will be for many years "out of the world" in a popular sense. There are many constituents of an unsatisfactory ensemble.

Turning to the present site we find that the arch spiritualizes, ennobles the entire prospect; that the environment, the dominating feature of which is the unbroken perspective of Fifth Avenue, is admirably suited to the artistic purpose of the arch; that the solid mass of the arch will hold its own against present and future high building, thanks to the light, airy, widely spaced style of building construction in New York; that the effect of the ensemble on a new-cover is simply thrilling; that here the massed millions will see, and see it again. Wagon traffic impeded? How slight the sacrifice, and how soon wagon traffic, like love, finds the way.

The suggestion made to-day by Mr. J. Q. A. Ward to place the arch in the centre of Union Square in the direct path of Broadway deserves most careful study. My own impression is that the present site is better. The distances of a wide, open plaza, the absence of direct "road" effect and perspective, would result, I believe, in a distinct loss. The effects of the present site are produced by causes which it is perhaps impossible to analyze. The very surge of humanity at the base of the arch lends its effect of action and life. Enough! It is successful. To venture further would be to plunge into doubt.

May I conclude with a quartet of "dont's"? Don't give up the arch, wherever it be placed. Don't reduce the scale of the arch and colonnade, especially in its present site; enlarge it. Don't use anything but marble in construction. Don't raise the arch to a Man, but to an Idea.

GEORGE TYLER.
New York, Oct. 7, 1899.

TARIFF ISSUES DECLINING.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

With the adoption of their new creed of expansion, the present leaders of the Republican Party, and specifically the Executive, seem to have abandoned a cardinal principle of the political and economic faith which inspired them in some of the fiercest and most stubbornly waged political contests of the past, and on which at least one of their most signal victories—the election of Benjamin Harrison—was won. And the methods of its abandonment, and the acquirement by military conquest and purchase of new markets, or, in other words, the extension of the principle of "free trade"—that shibboleth of the pariahs in those political struggles in which the "protection of American industries" was the watchword—to the markets of Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines, promises to be a more costly expenditure of treasure by the people of the United States, to say nothing of the secondary loss of the flesh and blood of American manhood, than the peaceful application of the principle by trade concessions, as proposed in the famous message of Mr. Cleveland that presaged his defeat at the polls in the Autumn of 1888.

If the application of this principle of an extension of civilization by trade methods in the case of the restricted territory over which the United States is struggling to establish its supremacy is good and sound and wholesome, the application of the broader principle of free trade over the whole of the habitable globe is, a priori, good. And the leaders of the present crusade, in the name and for the object of wider extended trade, have drawn the sword and marched forward to the inspiring music of a bugle call for the establishment of the very principle the reasonableness of which Mr. Cleveland pointed out so clearly to them in his famous State paper.

To be conspicuously fair, I am frankly admitting that its accomplishment at that time and by the one-sided method of a political contest in the United States was impossible. And even the very admirable provision for reciprocal trade between the United States and the South American countries that was the accredited work of the late Mr. Blaine in the tariff legislation of 1890—that out-Heroded revenue measure that was once known and famous as the essential expression of the economic views of the present Executive—would not, I think, have made possible reciprocal trade relations between the then Spanish colonies of Cuba and Puerto Rico. But it is the present practical admission by the then doughty champions of high tariffs of the soundness of the principle of freer trade, and their enormously extravagant and mediæval methods for its accomplishment, to which I wish to call specific attention.

There is one patent fact that is plain to me, as it must be to all Americans of to-day. It is this: The United States is striding rapidly forward to the first place in economic progress. And it will soon reach the point where it will be the chief supply market of the world. Tariffs will then be no longer a source of political division or revenue supply. They will have been relegated to the rear so far as this country is concerned. Whence then will be drawn the enormous revenue needed to keep the vast machinery of Government, which is daily becoming more complicated, in motion? From what source, if not from the quarter of that other judicially discredited heresy of past political strife—a tax on the vast fortunes which the fostering and tender care of Governmental parentage has piled up?

FINDLAY SACKETT.
Brooklyn, Oct. 8, 1899.

SAYS DEATH LISTS ARE FALSE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

From time to time you have published in the columns of your journal letters commenting on the apparently excessive infantile mortality in Brooklyn as compared with that in Manhattan and the Bronx. As the authors of these alarmist communications derive their statistics from the daily list of deaths reported, which appears on Page 7, they may be relieved to learn that that list is in no proper sense official. It is made out each day by the Health Department clerks, and given to the reporters with no guarantee whatever as to its accuracy or completeness.

As a matter of fact, the Brooklyn list is almost perfectly reliable, while that of Manhattan is generally defective, especially during the Summer months. Moreover, the defect, which is not accidental, but intentional, is confined almost exclusively to infants less than one year old, the reason for the omission being that their deaths are of little or no public interest. That during the Summer months the infant mortality of Brooklyn is slightly higher than that of Manhattan is true, but the difference is not sufficient to justify any alarm. For instance, the official figures for the month of July, 1899, show the percentage of deaths of children under five to all deaths was 51.6 in Manhattan and 53.1 in Brooklyn.

The so-called statistics relating to Manhattan and the Bronx, published in this morning's issue of your paper by "C. D. K.," are absurd on their face to any one at all familiar with vital statistics. If people would make sure of their facts before drawing conclusions from them there would doubtless be a gratifying decrease in the annual crop of false beliefs.

BROOKLYN.
New York, Oct. 6, 1899.

HE SAID "ANOTHER JAG."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of Oct. 5 you quote from Col. Hopkins's poem read at the Dewey banquet given at the Metropolitan Club, Washington, upon his assignment to the Asiatic Squadron, as follows:

And when he takes the homeward track,
An Admiral's banner won,
We'll hail the day that brings him back
And laud the duty done.

I had previously seen another version more suggestive of the conviviality of the occasion, and which I find also in the Dewey number of the New York News Letter, as follows:

And when he takes the homeward tack
Beneath an Admiral's flag,
We'll hail the day that brings him back
And have another jag.

I thereupon wrote to my old friend, Col. Hopkins, to decide as to the priority—which was the original—and he says: "The first I saw of the changed verse was in a life of Dewey and then in an editorial in THE NEW YORK TIMES a few days ago. I suppose they thought mine was too convivial. But the 'other jag' will come off, all the same, before long."

Your usually correct leaders will have to be changed.

E. M. WIGHT.
New York, Oct. 9, 1899.

Park Stages Getting Worse.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Can nothing be done with the company that runs these wretched little park stages? Two years ago the service was fairly good. The stages were of a forgotten date, likewise the poor horses, but they ran at least every fifteen minutes. Next year it degenerated still further into a go-as-you-please walk, and this year it is hopeless.

Two stages only are going, and only in fine weather. If it rains, no stage. The conveyances are a curiosity in themselves, and worth a trip across to see, and you feel that the horses may die any moment en route. They come and go as you please, and its worse than no service at all, for then you would know what to count on.

So many have said that a good line through the park would be such a convenience that I venture and ask through your pages if something cannot be done. Why is this company allowed to keep its charter? Surely some one with a little enterprise could make that line pay.

EASTSIDER.
New York, Oct. 7, 1899.

No Real Barbara Frietchie.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read in your issue of the 4th inst. Mrs. McLean's letter about "Barbara Frietchie." Some years ago—it may be twenty—an old woman died in Fredericksburg, and it was telegraphed all over the country that she was the original of "Barbara Frietchie."

Whittier being appealed to, wrote a letter, which was published in one of the Boston papers, in which he stated that his poem was absolutely without foundation in fact; that he never heard of a person of the name of "Barbara Frietchie" or of the name itself until he used it, and that the whole incident was simply imaginary.

With all due respect to Mrs. McLean, it must be admited that Whittier must be recognized as an authority on the subject.

C. E. HUDSON.
Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 6, 1899.

NUGGETS.

Revised to Date.

Teacher—Johnny, what do you mean by tearing out that page in your geography?

Johnny—I'm on'y tearin' out this page on Spain's possessions. It's no good; she ain't got none.—Syracuse Herald.

Got the Better of Him.

"May the best boat win!" exclaimed Mr. Bloomfield. "Don't you say so?"

"No, I don't," replied Mr. Bellefield. "Why not?"

"I say, 'May the better boat win.'"—Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.

An Enviable Mortal.

"There's a man whom I envy."

"Why, is he rich?"

"No, not very; but he has acquired an ability to look interested and at the same time not hear a word while other people are telling him about their achievements."—Chicago Times-Herald.

The Father Knew.

Mrs. Worth—John, I think this gold pen would be the most appropriate article we could send Harvey for a birthday present.

Mr. Worth—No, no. If we sent him that, the first use he'd make of it would be to write home for money, so we'll send him cash and make an end of it.—Jewelers' Weekly.

WHEN BURGLARS CAME TO OUR HOUSE.

S. E. Kiser in Chicago Times-Herald.

Dad used to tell us what he'd do
If burglars ever dared
To come and try to take away
The things for which he cared.

He kept a ball bat close at hand,
An axe beneath his bed;
"I'm sorry for the thief who breaks
In here," he often said.

A loaded pistol lay below
His pillow every night,
And dad was always ready to
Put up a nasty fight.

Of course you've gone and guessed it all:
You see him pale with dread,
Afraid to breathe, afraid to peep
Out from beneath his bed.

But, truth to tell, he never quaked,
No fear was in his breast;
He sweetly slept and dreamed away—
The burglars did the rest.

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL

Shakespeare at Popular Prices on the West Side.

NEW BILLS IN OTHER CITIES

"The Winter's Tale" at the Grand Opera House—"The Girl in the Barracks"—Opera in English.

A performance of one of Shakespeare's least familiar plays, "The Winter's Tale," drew an audience that crowded the capacious Grand Opera House last evening. To say that it was followed with understanding and sympathy, such as the German playgoers give to performances of classical drama, from beginning to end, would be to say too much. There was, indeed, no great demonstration of meaningless applause, and such audible approval as was bestowed came at the right times. But many of the spectators did not hesitate to snicker at the "supes" in the court of that detestable monarch, Leontes, while the adventures of poor Antigonus and the rag baby tickled the risibilities of the rude lads in the gallery, who also made merry over the Clown's excited account of that good but monotonous old person's cruel and singular fate when he encountered bears on the coast of Bohemia.

But, at its very best, with all the difficult passages of verse read by actors gifted by nature with rich and varied vocal tones and well trained in the art of speech, "The Winter's Tale" would not be a drama to excite great enthusiasm. The very best of all the portrayals last night was the Autolycus of Louis James, an actor of unusual gifts, who was expected in his younger days to fill a more conspicuous place in our drama than the destinies have allotted to him; but Autolycus is not the whole play and he is a very small scrap of it in the version now presented.

Yet, shorn as the rôle has been, more of it could be spared. These occasional performances of Shakespeare are invariably regarded as suitable for young persons. Last night's audience, in the lower part of the house, was remarkably fine-looking, and included many very young ladies who heard some of the foulest language spoken on the stage since the "palmy days."

Mr. James's embodiment of the good-humored rogue, however, is a capital bit of comic acting in composition and expression. Kathryn Kidder, in the almost impossible task of impersonating both Hermione and Perdita, may be said to have secured some sort of a triumph, too. Most of her speech was, as usual, of the quality of recitation, but there was a touch of genuine pathos in the Queen's speech of resignation in the trial, while Perdita's "self-same sun" speech was delivered touchingly. She did not slavishly imitate Mary Anderson, while she was sufficiently statuesque as the injured Queen and becomingly alert and lithe as the Shepherdess. Miss Barriscale as Mamillius was charming.

But there, with a word of approval for the veteran, John Ellsler, who played the Shepherd, but is getting so old that he mumbles sometimes, all high praise must cease. Most of the others were as good as might have been expected. Shakespeare on Eighth Avenue at popular prices, perhaps, scarcely calls for close criticism. But it may be truthfully said that Shakespeare has been often, and quite recently, done on Broadway not nearly so well.

In the whole Shakespearean repertory there is no rôle at once so difficult for the actor and so thankless as Leontes. Mr. Hanford's blunt and hard way of treating it is unfortunate. But he will have other characters more congenial during the week, which is to be devoted impartially to Shakespeare and Sheridan. As for Mr. James, he will act Macbeth to-night, Charles Surface to-morrow night, and Bob Acres Thursday night. Coquelin or Possart could do no more.

Ada Rehan occupied one of the boxes last night, and Mrs. Le Moyne was in another.

Leontes, King of Sicilia.....Charles Hanford
Mamillius.....Elizabeth Barriscale
Camillo.....Thomas Coffin Cooke
Antigonus.....Harry Langdon
Hermione, } .....Miss Kidder
Perdita, }
Paulina.....Helen Singer
Emilia.....Aphie James
Polixenes.....Mary Johnstone
Florizel.....Norman Hackett
Autolycus.....Louis James
Old Shepherd.....John A. Elsler
Clown.....Collin Kemper
Neatherd.....Henry Wright
Mopsa.....Aphie James
Dorcas.....Mrs. Vandenhoff

AMERICAN THEATRE.

The Castle Square Company in "Romeo and Juliet."

The second week of the Castle Square Opera Company's season of opera in English began at the American Theatre last night. The opera was Gounod's "Romeo and Juliet," which served to reintroduce two of the prime favorites of the American Theatre's patrons. These were Miss Grace Golden, who appeared as the unfortunate heiress of the house of Capulet, and Mr. Joseph Sheehan, who assumed the counterfeit presentment of the ill-starred son of Montague.

Miss Golden's reception on her introduction by the courtly father of the opera was sufficiently warm to have gratified the pride of a Melba or a Calvé. Miss Golden wore a new gown and her old voice, and both of these delighted her hearers. At the conclusion of the waltz song, the soprano was applauded to the echo, and two able-bodied ushers staggered under the weight of the "floral tributes" carried down the aisle and tossed over the footlights to her gratification. Miss Golden sings just as well and just as ill as she used to. She will probably never conquer her fondness for sudden explosions of tone, and even if she wished to do so, she could not unless she acquired a new method of attack. But her audience is not over-critical, and she is an established favorite with her public.

Mr. Sheehan was a handsome and gallant-looking Romeo, and his fine voice was heard to advantage. It is a great pity that this young man never thoroughly mastered the art of singing. He has developed the habit of employing his nasal resonance chambers till there is nothing left for an honest reporter to say but that he sings through his nose. Homer Lind was a respectable Capulet, and Harry Lindstone, who did commendable work in "Die Meistersinger," found the Queen Mab song a task too delicate for his powers. The opera was well put on the stage. Next week Verdi's "Aida" will be given.

"THE GIRL IN THE BARRACKS."

Louis Mann and Clara Lipman Appear in a New Farce from the German.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 9.—"The Girl in the Barracks," a new musical farce from the German, with Louis Mann and Clara Lipman as "stars," was produced at the Academy of Music to-night, under the direction of Rich & Harris. Mr. Mann as a Parisian chocolate maker and roué and Miss Lipman as a vivacious chanteuse, are both well suited.

The piece was received with favor. The plot revolves around the device of a music-hall singer to spend twenty-four hours in the barracks of a cavalry garrison. She impersonates a foppish young Frenchman to do this. Of course, the original turns up, and many complications ensue. Joseph Coyne appears as a droll composer and George W. Barnum is excellent as a gruff old Colonel.

"The Old Homestead" Again.

Denman Thompson and his company took possession of the broad stage of the Academy last evening, and the mingled humor and pathos of "The Old Homestead" once more appealed to a large audience. The recurrence of a play so well-known to the multitude requires no further comment. Some changes have been made in recent years in the manner of pictorial presentation, but these are all sufficiently familiar now. Mr. Thompson's portrayal of the New Hampshire farmer is as immutable as the laws of the Medes and Persians; of its genre it was always a perfect example.

The Kendals in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 9.—Mr. and Mrs. Kendal made their reappearance in this country to-night at the Chestnut Street Opera House. The play was "The Elder Miss Blossom," not before seen on this side of the water. The audience liked it.

Theatres and Music Halls.

EDEN MUSEE.—Moving pictures of the Dewey celebration were the features yesterday. The programme during the week will be the exhibition of moving pictures every hour. Afternoon and evening concerts will be continued.

HUBER'S MUSEUM.—The feature this week is a big-headed girl introduced in this city for the first time. The young woman is Miss Edith Wilbur of England. Others in the curio hall are Major Littlefinger and wife, Capt. Chittenden, the Neapolitan four, an entertaining Punch and Judy show, and an excellent bill in the theatre.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S MUSIC HALL.—Williams and Walker's company made their first appearance last night in the upper part of the city, presenting their new musical farce, entitled "The Policy Players." The olio contained Miss Mattie Wilkes, the soprano vocalist; Reese brothers, and Fred Douglass, Mallory brothers and Brooks, and several others.

PLEASURE PALACE.—The bill yesterday at this house was varied and interesting. The antics of Walton's monkeys on the trapeze and the exhibition of canine intelligence of Erna's dogs were among the leading features. The programme included Miss Bonnie Thornton, Perkins D. Fisher and his company in the farce "The Half-Way House," Newell and Shevett, George W. Day, and many others.

DEWEY THEATRE.—The attractions offered this week are the "Tammany Tigers" burlesquers. The performance began with an olio which had the three Rio brothers, Alienie's performing monkeys, Bogart and O'Brien, musical comedians; Mlle. La Lue, Flood brothers, Emerson and Omeaga, Valmore and Dane, Campbell and Caufield, Amy Nelson, and others. The performance concluded with a burlesque on "Zaza."

KOSTER & BIAL'S MUSIC HALL.—Several of the attractions that proved interesting last week were continued in this week's programme. George Evans, Alexandra Dagmar, the De Courcey brothers, the Streator Zouaves, and Mlle. Emmy with her Lilliputian dogs, Florizelle, Blanche Ring, John Kernell, Polk and Kollins, and several others made up the bill. The entertainment concluded with the vitagraph pictures.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—An admirable programme of vaudeville was presented yesterday. Among the many who pleased the large audiences were Ellson and Errol, in their farce, "A Daughter of Bacchus"; Ching Ling Foo, Wright Huntington, in a sketch entitled "A Stolen Kiss," assisted by Miss Adele Francis and a company; Emil Gautier and his trained horses, Charles R. Sweet, Artie Hall, and Miss Lucie Vidler.

PROCTOR'S THEATRE.—Marie Dressler made her reappearance in vaudeville yesterday in a new monologue. Paley's motion picture machine presented a series of pictures of the Dewey parade. Others in the bill were Edward Lauri, the English song entertainer and dancer; Kitty Mitchell, singing comedienne; Duffy, Sawtelle, and Duffy, who presented a farce; Howe and Scott, Hebrew comedians, and Cora Stuart and Alexander Kearney in a comedietta.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.—William Gillette's adaptation of Bisson and Leclercq's French comedy, which is presented under the title of "Because She Loved Him So," returned to this city last evening to fill a limited engagement. The cast is almost the same with few exceptions as that which presented the farce last season at the Madison Square Theatre. J. E. Dodson appeared as John Weatherby. Miss Annie Irish, who replaces Miss Ida Conquest as the jealous wife, did excellent work. Francis Carlyle succeeded Edwin Arden as Oliver West. The remaining part at the cast was the same as heretofore—Miss Meek as Mrs. John Weatherley, William B. Smith as Edward Marsh, Tully Marshall as the Rev. Lyman Langley, Miss Leonora Braham as Donna Adeline Gonzales.

OPERA COMPANY'S TOUR BEGINS.

It Leaves To-day for Springfield, Mass., to Open the Season.

To-day is commonly known in the vicinity of the Metropolitan Opera House as "moving day," as it is the day when the entire Maurice Grau Opera Company leaves this city to make a tour of some of the principal cities of the country.

At 11 o'clock this morning, providing everybody is punctual, a special New York, New Haven and Hartford train will leave for New Haven, carrying the majority of the artists, the whole of the chorus, and the entire managerial staff and the bag and baggage of the company. There will be nearly 200 passengers on this special train, which will carry them as far as Springfield, Mass., where a performance will be given on Wednesday night.

From this city the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad will take the organization in hand, and by another special train convey it to Albany, where one performance will be given. Utica will be the next stop, and then Syracuse for another performance. After traveling over Sunday the company will reach Montreal on Monday, where a four-day stop will be made, and then Toronto will be visited for two performances. Detroit, Cleveland, Kansas City, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Dayton, Louisville, and Cincinnati will be visited in the order named. On Nov. 13 the three weeks' season in Chicago will begin. Two weeks in Boston will follow, and then they will return to this city to begin the season.

"The Christian" at Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 9.—There was a large audience in the Shakespeare Theatre this evening to witness the initial English performance of Mr. Hall Caine's play, "The Christian." The piece was mounted beautifully and was received very favorably, the honors falling to Herbert Waring and Miss Evelyn Millard. At the close of the performance Hall Caine was called upon for a speech. In response to the call the author expressed the gratification at the reception felt by the whole company and his own indebtedness to the "solid, sterling actor Waring and the beautiful and brilliant lady, Miss Millard, who had won all hearts."

"Belle of New York" in London.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—The six hundredth performance of "The Belle of New York" at the Shaftesbury Theatre this evening by George W. Lederer's Casino company was made resplendent with new costumes and embellishments. It was witnessed by a large and enthusiastic audience. New duets had been written for Edna May and W. P. Carleton, and for Frank Lawton and Ella Snyder, and new solos for Edward J. Connelly and George Fortescue.

The ovation of the evening was accorded to James E. Sullivan, whose growing popularity is a feature of the farce's run. Hugh Morton and Gustave Kerker, the author and composer, were called before the curtain at the close of the performance, but neither of them made a speech.

New Play at Daly's Theatre Postponed

"The Song of the Sword," which was to have been produced at Daly's Theatre on Thursday evening, will have to be delayed for a fortnight, because more rehearsals are needed. The play employs nearly seventy-five persons, and it was found at the last rehearsal that the rehearsals were inadequate. The author, Leo Dietrichstein, after a conference, desired to make a number of alterations in one of the acts. "The King's Musketeers" will be continued for this week and next.

Richard Mansfield's Big Business.

Richard Mansfield, who opened his season in Boston a week ago last night, reviving "Cyrano de Bergerac," has played to enormous houses at the Hollis Street Theatre, in that city, his receipts for the first week's engagement, comprising seven performances, reaching the total of $13,000, an amount unequaled for that theatre. Judging from the advance sale of seats for this week, which marks the last of the engagement, the indications are that the receipts will be larger than they were the opening week. After completing his season in Boston, Mr. Mansfield and his entire company will go direct to Chicago for three weeks, opening there next Monday night. This engagement will be followed by his appearance in St. Louis and Pittsburg. He will then return to New York, opening at the Garden Theatre Nov. 20 for a limited presentation of "Cyrano de Bergerac."

DAVID WARFIELD TO MARRY.

Will Shortly Lead to the Altar a San Francisco Girl.

David Warfield, who has been identified with the Weber & Fields stock company ever since Sam Bernard severed his connection with that organization, and who figured prominently in many of George W. Lederer's proauctions at the Casino, will shortly abandon his bachelor life and marry Miss Marie Brandt of San Francisco. It has been reported for several days that Mr. Warfield was about to marry, but the comedian persistently denied that there was any truth in the report until last night, when he was confronted with a statement that he had introduced Miss Brandt to some of his intimate friends as his future wife.

Miss Brandt came to this city a week ago, and it was said last night that invitations to the wedding will be sent out to-morrow or the following day for the event, which will occur within a week. The prospective bride is the daughter of a wealthy property owner, who has lived for many years in San Francisco. She has never in any way been identified with the stage.

JOSEPH JEFFERSON AT YALE.

Tells Students Modern Comedies Are Not Up to the Old.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 9.—Joseph Jefferson, the veteran actor, talked familiarly to a thousand students of Yale this afternoon in College Street Hall, under the auspices of the Phi Beta Kappa Society.

He was enthusiastically welcomed, and referred with evident pleasure to his receiving the degree of Master of Arts from Yale a few years ago. He called the Yale men his fellow-students, and talked to them in the freest of conversational terms.

At the conclusion of his address, which was filled with anecdotes and humorous stories of his long stage experience, he discussed a number of queries which were handed up to him for reply.

Asked if present day plays were up to the standard of old comedies, he said they were not, though nothing of to-day was so disgustingly degrading as the plays of the Restoration.

AMERICAN JUDGES TO SAIL.

Justices Fuller and Brewer to Hurry Back from London—Latter Praises the English.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—Chief Justice Melville W. Fuller and Associate Justice David J. Brewer of the United States Supreme Court, who were members of the Anglo-Venezuelan Boundary Arbitration Tribunal, will sail from Liverpool for New York Oct. 11 by the White Star Line steamer Majestic. Justice Brewer, who spent yesterday with Chief Justice Fuller at Stratford-on-Avon, and returned to London this morning, said to a representative of The Associated Press this afternoon:

"As the United States Supreme Court meets to-day, we are compelled to hurry home without seeing much of London, which is a great disappointment to both the Chief Justice and myself. We have, of course, visited the Royal Courts of Justice, the Parliament buildings, and the Tower of London. All that relates to the English judiciary is of great interest to American lawyers and our only regret is that we are not able to see and to do more in this direction. The universal respect for law in England is a great object lesson to America. The sturdiness of the English character in both domestic and foreign affairs is certainly a worthy example to the world.

"Our duties while in Paris and the inadequate news resources of the Parisian press have left us with little more knowledge regarding occurrences in the United States than when we left. I am personally, therefore, without information that would enable me to add anything to the views I expressed regarding the Philippine situation while at home. Undoubtedly the trouble with most Americans is the lack of full information upon which to judge as to the policy of the future toward the islands. Some persons claim to have the knack of judging maturely respecting a situation on the spur of the moment. I have never professed to be so fortunate, and I am glad the responsibility of dealing with the Philippines does not lie with me.

"Concerning political affairs in France, I am unable to speak, interesting and instructive as they certainly are, for the reason that, if I should praise, the public would say I was only returning recent hospitality, and if I should criticise, it would be regarded as in bad taste after so many days passed, so to speak, at Court."

FATAL TYPHOON IN JAPAN.

Train Blown from a Bridge Into a River, and Many Killed.

YOKOHAMA, Oct. 9.—While a typhoon was raging Saturday a train was blown from a bridge into the river near Utsu-nomiya.

It is believed that no fewer than fifty persons were killed. Many others were injured.

Great damage was done to property and crops.

ITALIANS SUFFER FROM RAINS.

Forty Persons Reported Drowned in the Province of Salerno.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—Forty persons are reported drowned, according to a special dispatch from Naples, by floods, following severe rains, in the Province of Salerno.

A number of small villages and factories have been destroyed. Troops have been sent to the relief of the inhabitants. Property valued at very high figures in the aggregate has been ruined.

PRESIDENT ANDRADE MAY GO.

Hostilities Said to Have Been Forestalled in Venezuela.

CARACAS, Venezuela, Oct. 9.—Senhor Matos, the Special Envoy sent by President Andrade to the insurgent commander, Gen. Cipriano Castro, has returned here. He reports having had a prolonged interview with Gen. Castro, and he has assured United States Minister Loomis that there is no danger of further hostilities unless new and unexpected complications arise.

President Andrade, it is rumored, will resign, allowing the peaceful election of Gen. Castro to the Presidency. This plan would avoid a military dictatorship. Several members of President Andrade's Cabinet are leaving the country.

Two French warships are expected to-morrow at La Guayra.

HISTORIC COLUMNS FALL.

Egyptian Temple of El-Karnak Damaged by Recent Accident.

CAIRO, Oct. 9.—News has just reached here of the recent fall of nine columns of the great hypostyle hall of the Temple of El-Karnak, built by Setee I., Dynasty XIX., one of the most magnificent and celebrated relics of the architecture of ancient Egypt.

The great hall of El-Karnak, which is the most notable of the monuments of Thebes of its class, is 170 by 329 feet in area. The stone roof, now partially in ruins, was originally supported by 134 columns, the loftiest of which were nearly 70 feet high and about 12 feet in diameter. Built by Setee I. and sculptured partly in his reign, work upon it was continued by his son and successor, Rameses II. The hall commemorates the magnificence and power of these two Pharaohs. The sculptures of the interior of the walls represent these monarchs making offerings to the gods.

Hungarian Estimates Introduced.

BUDAPEST, Oct. 9.—In the lower house of the Hungarian Parliament to-day the Minister of Finance, Dr. Ladislaus von Lukacs, introduced the estimates for 1900, showing a surplus of 42,787,385 kronen in the ordinary estimates. On the other hand, the estimates for non-recurring expenditures show an excess of 40,955,802 kronen over the receipts. The present estimates are drawn up in kronen instead of florins, as heretofore, in accordance with the law introducing a currency unit for the monarchy.

Bulgarian Cabinet Resigns.

SOFIA, Bulgaria, Oct. 9.—M. Grecoff, Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs, left Sofia to-day to tender to Prince Ferdinand the resignation of the Cabinet.

The Grecoff Ministry was formed last January, succeeding the Cabinet of M. Stolloff, which retired owing to the discontent inspired by M. Stolloff's adherence to the schemes for Macedonian autonomy, these being considered antagonistic to the aspirations of the Bulgarians to obtain predominant influence in Macedonia.

George Smith to be Buried at Elgin.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—The remains of George Smith, the pioneer banker of Chicago and the Northwest, who died Saturday at the Reform Club, London, will be interred Wednesday at Elgin, where he once resided. James Smith, his nephew and heir presumptive, now in New York City, has been cabled to come to London immediately.

SOCIALIST CONFERENCE MEETS.

Delegates at Hanover Vote Not to Interpellate the Reichstag.

HANOVER, Oct. 9.—The tenth annual Socialist Conference since the repeal of the Socialist laws opened this morning in the Ballhof, which is tastefully decorated with laurel wreaths, red banners, and the escutcheons of various German cities. In the centre, grouped amid ferns and flowers around an allegorical figure of Liberty, are busts of Ferdinand Lassalle, the originator of the Social-Democratic movement in Germany; Karl Marx, the chief of international Socialism, and Engels. Places had been provided for the Police Commissioners and policemen who will attend the proceedings on behalf of the Government.

There are 240 delegates, including representatives of Holland, Sweden, Switzerland, and Austria, the Austrian delegates including Dr. Adler, the Austrian Socialist leader, who toward the end of this month must enter upon a term of four weeks' imprisonment to which he was recently sentenced. The delegates sit at tables ranged along the whole length of the hall, and the scene presents rather the appearance of students at a symposium than of an assembly of workingmen representing at least one-fourth of the population of Germany.

Herr Singer was unanimously elected President. After the formal proceedings, an animated discussion arose over the question whether the committee had acted in the interests of Socialism in excluding from the "List of Martyrs" published in the Vorwaerts, the Socialist organ, the laborers condemned for taking part in the Dresden riots. A Saxon delegate hotly denounced the action of the committee and was repeatedly called to order. The question was finally shelved by a decision that the matter had been adequately thrashed out.

The Dresden, Mecklenburg, Stuttgart, and Munich delegates then moved that an interpellation be submitted to the Reichstag regarding the police prohibition of the dissemination of pamphlets containing electioneering arguments in streets and public places, and also regarding the action of the postal authorities in prohibiting the distribution of Socialist literature on Sunday, because of which prohibition many Socialists have been fined for privately distributing their party's organs. Herr Bebel contended that an interpellation was impossible in the absence of specific data, and the motion was rejected. Herr Liebknecht then read an intercalary motion exhorting Socialists to take as active a share as possible in the International Socialist Congress to be held in Paris in 1900. The motion was adopted.

Festival of Queen Wilhelmina.

POTSDAM, Oct. 9.—A musical festival in honor of Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands and her mother, the Queen Dowager, was given in the new palace this afternoon. Sir Frank C. Lascelles, the British Ambassador, and Andrew White, the American Ambassador, and Gen. Benjamin Harrison and Mrs. Harrison were present.

Chile Acts on the Moore Case.

SANTIAGO DE CHILE, Oct. 9.—The Chilean authorities have given the United States Legation here forty days within which to present proofs of the culpability of Frederick T. Moore, the fugitive former assistant teller of the National Bank of Commerce of Boston, whom the United States has requested Chile to surrender on a charge of embezzlement.

Ameer of Afghanistan May Be Crazy.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—The Daily Telegraph's St. Petersburg correspondent says Russian accounts represent Abdur Rahman Khan, Ameer of Afghanistan, as insane and likely to provoke a conflict between Russia and England. These accounts say the Ameer is sanctioning brutal executions and the torturing of officials daily, and that his actions are resulting in a general exodus.

Count Egloffstein to Go to Jail.

BERLIN, Oct. 9.—Count Egloffstein, a prominent member of the Club der Harmlosen, the trial of certain members of which on charge of gambling at the club was begun on Oct. 3, was to-day sentenced to nine months' imprisonment for cheating at cards.

Expedition Against the Khalifa.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—The Cairo correspondent of The Daily Mail says Gen. Lord Kitchener will lead an expedition of 6,000 men against the Khalifa. No English troops, the correspondent says, will be employed.

Drought Threatens Indian Crops.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—Lord Curzon of Kedleston, Viceroy of India, telegraphs that no further rains have fallen in India, and that the weather is prejudicial to the standing crops and the cold season sowing. According to the Viceroy's dispatch, the agricultural outlook shows no improvement.

J. E. Redmond to Visit New York.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—John E. Redmond, Parnellite, Member of Parliament for Waterford, will be a passenger by the Majestic, which will leave Liverpool for New York Oct. 11.

Marquis of Londonderry's Son Dead.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—Lord Charles Stewart Reginald, second son of the Marquis of Londonderry, who had been ill from consumption for some time, is dead. He was born in 1879.

Snow Falls in German Mountains.

BERLIN, Oct. 9.—Snow has fallen the last two nights in the Bavarian Alps and the Hartz Mountains.

WEDDINGS OF A DAY.

Pell—Morris.

Mr. Francis Livingston Pell, son of the late Walden Pell, and Miss Ellen Van Buren Morris, a great-granddaughter of President Van Buren, were married in Calvary Episcopal Church, at Fourth Avenue and Twenty-first Street, yesterday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock by Bishop Satterlee of Washington, D. C., formerly rector of the church. Miss Morris, who was attended by her sister, Miss Elizabeth N. Morris, as maid of honor, and had no bridesmaids, wore the conventional gown of white satin trimmed with point lace. Her long tulle veil was fastened by orange blossoms. Mr. James Duane Pell, brother of the bridegroom, was best man. The ushers were Messrs. Howard Hadden, Adolphus Smedberg, Frank Harrison, James Darrach, Stephen Pell, and Richard Lewis Morris. A small reception at the residence of the bride's parents, 13 East Thirtieth Street, followed the ceremony. Mr. and Mrs. Pell will sail on the Kaiser Wilhelm for Southampton to-day. They will at once go to Paris, where Mr. Pell is a student in architecture. They will remain in Paris for a year or more.

Higginson—Tudor.

BOSTON, Oct. 9.—The marriage of Miss Rosamond Tudor, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Tudor of Brookline, and Mr. Alexander Agassiz Higginson, only child of Col. and Mrs. Henry Lee Higginson of Boston, was solemnized at Trinity Church at noon to-day. Miss A. H. Whiteside was maid of honor, and the bridesmaids were Miss Abigail Adams, daughter of John Quincy Adams, and Miss Barbara Higginson. The ushers were P. E. Catlin of St. Louis, J. C. Howe of Brooklyn, Tyler Morse of Boston, Malcolm Greenough of Cleveland, Harry Brooks of Milton, Charles Jackson of Boston, James Perkins of Milton, and Frederic Tudor, Jr., brother of the bride. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. E. Winchester Donald, D. D., and the best man was Reginald M. Johnson of Andover.

Claims Indemnity from Germany.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—Fernandina Holzendorf, sixty-one years old, a native of Germany, but for some years an American citizen, arrived here to-day to lay before the State Department an indemnity claim against the German Government. The basis of his claim is his alleged illegal detention in an insane asylum in Berlin for over fifteen months. His imprisonment occurred after he had taken out naturalization papers in the United States. He appeared before the police officials in Berlin, he asserts, to set up a claim for a previous incarceration in an insane asylum on the charge of lèse majesté, and was promptly sent to another asylum. It is for this second incarceration he makes his claim.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Yesterday, with its chill east winds and mist, was taken advantage of by the many women still lingering in town with the hope of seeing at least one cup race, for shopping, and the arranging for putting their city houses in order, and so, despite the bad weather, there were many familiar feminine faces to be seen on the avenue, and especially at the fashionable restaurants at the luncheon and dinner hours. If the weather is fine this morning there will be a fair social attendance at the fourth attempt to sail a cup race, but the three failures of last week brought so much disappointment, coupled with Saturday's rolling sea and consequent mal de mer, that many people have returned to Lenox, Newport, and the suburbs, and will now follow the contests through the newspapers rather than with their own eyes, or glasses.

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The decision to start a race every day after Thursday meets with general approval, but the New York Yacht Club Committee could not consent to following this plan after to-day, because the tickets for the club steamboat had been issued and dated to include to-day and Thursday, and any other arrangement would result in great confusion, and would, in a way, be a breach of contract with the club's members. From all indications, however, there will be no great rush on the boats of either the New York, Atlantic, or Seawanhaka Club to-day, and those who can get off for the day will enjoy it free from the crowds which made the boats so uncomfortable last week. They will also have a chance to get luncheon without having to seize a table before noon, or else wait indefinitely and not fare as well as the first served. The fleet of steam yachts will be greatly diminished in size to-day. A number have gone out of commission, and those which will go out will have comparatively few guests. Yet, if a race actually takes place in a strong wind, those who go to-day will forget the disappointments of last week, and will be more than repaid for their perseverance. There are many yachtsmen who recall the splendid race between Puritan and Genesta in a former cup series, one sailing with housed topmasts, in a heavy blow and angry sea, which caused thoughts of two previous disappointments to disappear, and which will ever live in their memories.

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It was not brides' weather yesterday, but the guests at the marriage of Mr. Francis Livingston Pell and Miss Ellen Van Buren Morris, which took place in Calvary Church at 3:30 o'clock, and who attended the reception which followed at the residence of the bride's father, Dr. Stuyvesant Fish Morris, forgot the gloom of the day in the radiant happiness of the young couple and in the cheerful hospitality of Dr. Morris's house. There was a very interesting wedding in Boston yesterday, where Mr. Alexander Higginson and Miss Rosamond Tudor were married in Trinity Church. Mr. Reginald Johnson of this city was the best man.

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The engagement was announced yesterday of Mr. Leopold Schmidt, Jr., and Miss Gertrude T. Townsend. Mr. Schmidt is a son of Consul General Leopold Schmidt. He is, through his mother, related to the McEvers family. Miss Townsend is a daughter of Mr. William Townsend of East Williston, L. I. The story that comes from London of the reported engagement there of the millionaire merchant Thomas E. Dewar and Miss Rosalind Secor, daughter of the late William F. Secor of this city, should, for several reasons, be taken with a grain of salt. The report of the engagement of Major Colin Campbell of the Central India Horse Guards and Miss Daisy Leiter, the younger sister of Lady Curzon, is an old one revived, and lacks proper confirmation.

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The outgoing Atlantic steamers begin to carry more and more well-known people who are going abroad for the Winter. There are booked to sail to-day on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, among others, Miss Andrews, Baron du Rudolto Branca and Baroness Branca, Mrs. William Carter and Miss Carter, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. De Haven, the Vicomte and Vicomtess de Sayve, Mr. William Seton Gordon, J. Arthur Hinckley, Eugene Kelly, Dr. Joseph Leidy and Mrs. Leidy, Mrs. James Robert Maury and four children of Germantown, Penn.; Mr. and Mrs. F. Pell, Lavendish Taylor and Miss Cavendish Taylor of London, and Baron de Rothiacob and the Princess Adolph de Wrede of Paris. The Princess de Wrede is returning to Paris for a short visit of a few months. She is due here again in December, and will pass the Winter in America. Mrs. De Lancey A. Kane and Mrs. A. Lawrence and the Misses Lawrence are booked for the Germanic to-morrow.

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Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Robbins are among those to sail on the Southwark to-day for Antwerp. The St. Louis, which sails to-morrow for Southampton, has booked, among other passengers, H. C. Fahnestock, Mr. and Mrs Cecil Walker, John Wyeth, and Mr. and Mrs. Barclay Warburton. On the St. Paul, due here Saturday, there are said to be coming, among others, Mr. and Mrs. George B. McClellan, Mrs. Charles Perkins, Miss De Wolfe, and Miss Marbury, James R. Soley, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Garland, Mr. and Mrs. Orme Wilson, Mrs. Charles Berwind and the Misses Berwind, Mrs. James Benedict and the Misses Benedict, and Mrs. Henry Lippincott and the Misses Lippincott. On the Fürst Bismarck, due on Friday, are Mrs. Oscar Iasigi and the Misses Iasigi, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Sedgwick, and Mr. and Mrs. E. Ellery Anderson. The Lucania, due Saturday, will bring, among others, Miss Callender and Miss De Forest, and Mrs. John W. Mackay is a passenger on the Oceanic, due next Wednesday. Lady Mary Sackville, who was here last Winter as a guest of Mrs. George Gould, will return to visit her in November. Among the passengers who arrived yesterday on the Manitou from London were Dr. George Emery Adams, W. H. Clark, Mrs. Augustin Daly, Walter H. Dougherty Senator J. R. Hawley of Connecticut, Col. Levin Lamb, the Right Rev. Bishop William Paret of Baltimore, Dr. A. H. Purvis, Charles E. Smith, and George Zabriskie.

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A private letter from London states that it is now said there that the recent blackballing of Mr. Anthony Drexel of Philadelphia at the St. James Club in that city was a mistake, and that Mr. Drexel was confounded with another man. This letter also states that if his name were again proposed at the club he would undoubtedly be elected.

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Word comes from Tuxedo that Mrs. George L. Rives is rapidly improving, and will suffer no lasting ill effects from her accident of Saturday last. It appears that the first stories of her accident were much exaggerated. They naturally greatly alarmed her many friends, and she is now in receipt of many letters of congratulation on her fortunate escape.

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Among those who are going abroad for quite a long period is Miss Zella Milhau, who is so well known in Southampton. Miss Milhau is an artist, has a picturesque cottage in the artist village at Southampton, and is a great favorite in the society of that place. She is very wealthy, but has always preferred to live in Brooklyn and will never go out in metropolitan society. She will visit a number of titled relatives abroad and study in France.

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Mrs. Ogden Goelet and Miss Goelet have been in Paris. There is quite a little meeting of the Americans there just now, many of them getting ready to come home. Mrs. and Miss Agostini are also among this number. Judge and Mrs. Batcheller and Miss Batcheller, after a very delightful Summer in this country, are in Paris en route to Cairo, where the season will begin early in November. As stated in yesterday's cables ex-President Harrison and Mrs. Harrison are passing a short time in Berlin and will not sail until Nov. 28. Yesterday was set aside for the meeting of the German Emperor and ex-President Harrison.

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The statement that Lady Randolph Churchill has given young Corwallis-West his freedom and released him from his engagement is not credited here, where the news of the engagement itself was not believed. Mr. West, who has been in Silesia, has returned to England, and his sister, the Princess Henry of Pless, has ventured into the Highlands, where Lady Randolph Churchill was also a guest at a castle in the vicinity of the house where she was stopping.

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Mr. and Mrs. Seward Webb were in the city Sunday and Mrs. Webb attended service at St. Bartholomew's. Mr. William K. Vanderbilt returned on the Valiant from a short visit to Newport.

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The wedding of Count d'Oyley, the eldest son of the Marquis and Marquise d'Oyley of Manor San Souci, and Miss Hainsworth of Lima, Peru, was one of the late events in London. The Marquis d'Oyley was originally Dr. Evans of Philadelphia, a brother of the celebrated dentist, and himself for many years a partner in the same profession in Paris. The brothers separated some twenty years ago, the late Dr. Thomas Evans not approving of his brother acquiring the title of Marquis d'Oyley. The Marquis established another "parlor" in Paris, was always Dr. Evans during business hours, but at other times the Marquis. He is a very charitable man and much respected, notwithstanding what would seem to be a foible. There is also a family of d'Oyley in England, the head of which is a baronet and an Indian officer who distinguished himself in the Bengal Army. The Marquisate is a Papal title, the original d'Oyley, an Irish Roman Catholic family, having become extinct and the last member of which was the inventor of the little dessert napkin which bears his name.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Oct. 9.—Mrs. Duncan Elliot has gone to New London for a short visit.

Mr. and Mrs. George Henry Warren have gone to Hot Springs, Va.

The estate of the late Mrs. Van Zandt has rented the cottage in Ayrault Street to Mrs. Jenny Guidet for one year.

Mrs. Helen B. Tyler has rented her cottage in Bellevue Court to H. H. Hunnewell, Jr., of Boston, for the coming season.

Mrs. Ogden Goelet has sent word to the caretaker of her cottage on the Cliffs to have it prepared for occupancy early next Summer.

The Vestry of Trinity Church will meet Thursday afternoon to elect a Vestryman and Treasurer to fill the vacancies caused by the death of Archibald B. Sayer, who filled both offices.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney have gone to New York for a few days.

The bicycle stolen from Lispenard Stewart last Saturday evening was found in a marsh and has been returned to the owner.

Frederick Kidder of North Carolina is the guest of Henry Walters on board the steam yacht Narada.

Mrs. E. J. Berwind, who has closed her cottage, is staying at the Muenchinger-King cottage for several days. The work on the new cottage will shortly be started.

Robert L. Gerry has returned from New York.

A number of small dinner parties were given by the cottagers this evening. Several theatre parties have been arranged for to-morrow evening.

Early next Summer James J. Van Alen, accompanied by his son James Lawrence Van Alen and the Misses Van Alen, will arrive at Wakehurst for the season. Miss Sarah Van Alen will be formally introduced during the season.

Richard McCreery has returned from New York.

Mrs. John Clinton Gray is visiting in Lenox.

Mrs. J. R. Busk and Miss Busk have returned from New York.

The Narada sailed for New York this afternoon with Henry Walters, Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones, and Frederick Kidder. After the races Mr. and Mrs. Jones will return here and close The Cloisters.

Mrs. Royal Phelps Carroll went to New York to-day to witness the yacht races.

Mr. and Mrs. John Nicolas Brown and a party of guests sailed for New York this evening on the Ballymena to attend

WHAT PARIS TALKS ABOUT

Next Move in the Dreyfus Affair Awaited with Interest.

GOVERNMENT'S FATE IN DOUBT

Largely Dependent on the Outcome of the Royalist "Plot" Trial—Opening of the Dramatic Season.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Sept. 29.—Everybody is awaiting with real curiosity the next development of the Dreyfus case. From the side of the army, no new step will be taken. What will the Government do? What will the President do? What will Dreyfus do?

It is probable that Gen. de Galliffet will exercise his influence to maintain things as they are, but his colleagues of the Cabinet have not the same reason for remaining inactive, and the influential politicians who have fought for Dreyfus's cause have made it clearly understood from the outset that they will not rest until the innocent man is completely rehabilitated. Dreyfus himself seems to be somewhat lukewarm in the matter, and, of course, a relatively large section of those who took his side while he was in prison see no special reason for continuing an agitation which has done so much harm to the country, now that he has been released. Foreign opinion, moreover, has greatly calmed down.

A good deal depends on the outcome of the trial before the High Court. If Déroulède be condemned—and that great master of stagecraft in real life has declared that he will not defend himself—the Government may find itself in a very invidious position. Frankly, no man with any calm sense believes in the genuineness of the so-called Royalist "plot." That the Royalists will agitate to bring back a monarchical régime goes without saying. They are not thereby violating the Constitution any more than are the Socialists when they preach the Collectivist Utopia. Déroulède cannot be honestly accused of being a Royalist. He is a combination of the wild-cat enthusiast and the clever political "boss," but he is, and always has been, a Republican.

This High Court trial will not have the sinister and bloodthirsty dénouement of the Belgrade tragedy, just enacted, but it does not differ greatly from it en espèce. It is the farcical application, in the wrong sense, of a social law with the real object of redressing a political grievance. The Republicans are sick of Déroulède. He was responsible for the popularity of Boulangism, and now he is soaring once more upward on the wings of anti-Dreyfusism, anti-Semitism, and so-called nationalism. He is always the same Déroulède—poet, patriot, powder magazine—an unmitigated nuisance. He would be a thorn in the side of any Government.

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HONESTY MAKES HIM DANGEROUS.

His irreproachable honesty makes him doubly dangerous, for it makes him popular in a country where political morals are at a low ebb. But to transport him, to send him to prison because he is continually blowing an imaginary trumpet and beating the phantom of a drum, however expedient it may be, in the interests of peace and quietness, is not justified by any principle of French jurisprudence. It would be an arbitrary act in a country which prides itself on the liberties won in the French Revolution, the right of free speech, the liberty of political conscience. And it would make a martyr of M. Déroulède, who is only too anxious to fix upon his brow the martyr's crown for which Dreyfus has no longer any use. There will be Déroulèdists to fulminate against the methods of French Judges, and the Dreyfusards will bemoan the breach between the civil and the military will be opened wider.

These are points to bear in mind in considering the probable future of France in the few coming months which precede the exhibition. They say that Gen. de Galliffet is a Royalist at heart and disapproves of the republic, but he is, I think, one of the numerous class of persons who are a political, social, and religious party all to themselves, of which they are the sole members. Gen. de Galliffet constitutes the Galliffet party, and it is quite safe in his hands. I should not be surprised if he were Minister of War during the exhibition. It is certainly his ambition to be.

From conversations which I have had with prominent politicians on both sides, I think it likely that the Government can safely steer through the shallows of the High Court it may have a chance of surviving the meetings of the Chambers, but should the High Court proceedings prove a total fiasco the situation is likely to become very grave. The mass of the Deputies are not anxious for a crisis, for they fear a dissolution of Parliament as the only possible outcome. They are not ready to face their electors, and will not be until the entire Dreyfus excitement has blown over. A majority of the Deputies are Dreyfusards, but the majority of the electors are of the other way of thinking, and a new Chamber elected in a moment such as this would almost certainly bring about a Presidential crisis, for, even M. Loubet's phlegmatic disposition would not be proof against the open hostility of the active section of the Legislature. With the exhibition so near, these dangers are very real.

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A NEW PARISIAN COMEDY.

The dramatic season has reopened, but not with any brilliant success so far. The Vaudeville gave us last night "La Bonne Hôtesse," by MM. Ambroise Janvier and Marcel Ballot. The plot of this three-act comedy is sufficiently ingenious, and the characterization is, in some parts, both neat and novel, but on the whole it is laid upon somewhat too familiar lines to draw, I think, much of an audience. The eternal subject of flirtation between married people, of course, is the theme. One original figure it contains, that of the Baroness de Baislin, a wealthy and hospitable woman, whose unique pleasure, now that she can no longer flirt herself, is to bring about all sorts of clandestine love affairs between the young married people she invites to her house. She is a sentimentalist, and is not conscious that she is doing wrong or aware of the havoc she works until it is too late. Of course there is a young married couple among her guests, the Faberts, who are tenderly united, though the husband is not quite so expansive as his wife would wish, and there is a henpecked Marquis of no morals, whom the wife Lucienne loved (or thought she did) before her marriage. The Marquis would like to console himself with Lucienne, and the opportunity to flirt with her presents itself during the rehearsal of some private theatricals which the hospitable Baroness is giving in honor of a Grand Duke. The Baroness, in fact, is responsible, as usual, for flinging Lucienne and the Marquis together.

Lucienne's husband, André surprises them in a quite innocent tête-à-tête, but he is aware of the Baroness's mania, his jealousy is aroused, and he orders his wife to find some pretext for quitting the château at once. He has a brother who is not so hot-headed, and he tries to patch matters up. But the most he can do is to invent, with the help of a farcical doctor, a comical scheme for getting all the guests out of the house at one and the same time. He has a false telegram sent to the Baroness, purporting to come from the Grand Duke, whose visit is now conditional on its being strictly incognito, owing to a death in his family. The poor Baroness is in despair, but not more so than the Grand Duke, who, on reaching the château, finds it abandoned by all the charming women he had expected to meet. Angry explanations follow between Lucienne and her husband, who fails in tenderness on this occasion, and his wife sends a foolish letter to the Marquis, and runs away to the Baroness's house. But there André follows her, and breaking down at last into a display of real emotion, manages to touch the heart of the sentimental hostess, who now takes his cause in hand. True to her rôle, she brings the real lovers together, who happen to be, after all, Lucienne and André, and the Marquis having no further part to play, gives up Lucienne's letter for fear of the wrath of his own wife, whom he hates, but who holds the purse-strings.

The play was well acted, especially the minor part of the eccentric doctor by M. Huguenet, who made it one of his most comical creations.

ROWLAND STRONG.

The Agnostic.

"An agnostic," says the Manayunk Philosopher, "is a fellow who wants people to answer his questions but never to question his answers."—Philadelphia Record.

ITALY RESENTS LYNCHINGS.

People and Press Say the United States Must Do More than Pay Money for the Tallulah Affair.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Sept. 25.—The burst of indignation on the part of the Italian press which followed the first tidings of the recent lynching at Tallulah has to some degree subsided but by no means died out, and the papers are still full of angry and severe criticisms against the existence of the barbarous custom in certain parts of the United States and the apparent toleration of it by the authorities.

There is perhaps no country or people which looks with more admiration upon America as the leader of what is called "modern progress" than Italy and the Italians. But, at the same time, and for this very reason, they have been struck with a genuine disgust, not unmixed with wonder, at the possible existence of a species of lawlessness and defiance of justice that could not for a moment exist in their own country. Any attempt to take the law into their own hands on the part of an angry mob of citizens in any Italian town would be a thing unprecedented in modern Italian history, and should such a thing occur it would be dealt with summarily as an act of open rebellion and murder, which public feeling, as well as Governmental force, would not tolerate for a second. Any such outbreak would be considered as an insult to the nation's civilization as well as to its laws.

Taking these facts into consideration, and putting aside that of national relationship to the recent victims, Italians feel that the resentment shown by the public as well as the, at times, exaggerated denunciations of its press, in connection with the unfortunate affair, are to a great degree justified. But what had done more than all else to inflame this indignation was the tardy and half-hearted manner of the American Government in fully acknowledging a moral responsibility.

The telegrams of the proposed settlement of the affair, which arrived at Rome yesterday, came none too soon. In connection with the news, the Roman Tribuna, certainly one of the most influential papers, not only of Italy, but of Southern Europe, heads to-day's issue with an article which shows very clearly the consensus of opinion and feeling regarding the Tallulah affair. The article, translated, reads:

"The notices published yesterday as to the negotiations between Italy and the United States apropos of the lynching at Tallulah, show that the Government at Washington is persuaded, especially since its entry on its new course of imperialism, as to the necessity of at least partly divesting itself of that brutality which of late years has been one of its most tangible characteristics in the eyes of the older nations of Europe.

"We have reason, therefore, to congratulate ourselves—at least for the present—upon the good intentions now shown, in the hope that facts may prove them to be really sincere and heart-felt. To tell the truth, even at this time there was an attempt at brutality, when the Government of the American Union offered to settle, first of all, the material bill, giving an indemnity to the families of the victims, as if in recompense for the rope with which certain of their good citizens had strangled our compatriots, guilty, in the majority, of no other crime than that of not being Americans.

"But the Italian Government had the sense to remember its duty, and declared that the question of money could not be other than a secondary one, and that firstly it was necessary to acknowledge the moral responsibility and to give a moral satisfaction, before proceeding to a monetary liquidation of material damages; and the American Government—seeing the uselessness of its first attempt—recognized the justice of our claim.

"It is time, indeed, that the United States, which seem tired of remaining apart, between the barriers of two oceans, and which now show upon every occasion—as Spain knows already, and as all Europe will see before long—their desire, or, perhaps, their need, to take part in all the great questions of the world, should purify themselves of this last vestige of barbarism—the practice of lynching, elevated as it is in some parts to become almost a State function.

"Dynamite guns, fabulous fortunes, feverish industry, and a great population, are not in themselves sufficient to give to a country the title of a really great power among those which were themselves the cradles of civilization, and which have maintained across centuries of time and through the most awful of struggles the sentiment of the love of religion and justice among their people.

"The American Government should by this time understand that it is more to their own interest than to ours that they should lay firm hands on those violators of human rights, who cover themselves romantically by the law of Judge Lynch. For, although it may be understood and sincerely deplored that there are in a country certain citizens who permit themselves to break down the laws and substitute for them one based on their own momentary sentiments, one can in no way excuse a Government which tolerates any such actions in order to foster a false spirit of nationalism, which cannot but bring, in a short space of time, serious disturbances and results into the morale of the American Nation.

"We hope, therefore, all the more, that the Government at Washington will take seriously to heart the bloody incident of Tallulah, which episode by no means lacks precedents.

"In March, 1895, besides the indemnities, all moral satisfaction asked for was given in full to our Government for the lynching at New Orleans. It is also true that at that time Francesco Crispi was directing the Government of Italy!

"Much has been said of late regarding Italian emigration and the rights as well as the duties of our emigrants, but space forbids an examination of these questions here. It is sufficient to say at present that we have added to our duties that of accepting sincerely the laws of restriction regarding the emigration to North America, and instituting the office at Ellis Island, the duty of which is not only to materially help the emigrant, but also especially to teach him and direct him in the way of the right. Having done this, it is natural that our rights as well as those of all humanity must be respected, and that every effort should be made to impede the repetition of the savage scenes which open an abyss of hate and enmity between two races, and which, remaining unpunished, throw upon the Government a sinister shade of suspicion.

"It is this suspicion which the United States Government must destroy by enforcing justice, by punishing and making a public example of the guilty ones, in order to show to the world that, if the great Nation desires to expand itself in the Philippines and in the extreme Orient and elsewhere, it is not to be done by the arbitrary use of the gallows, but by the bringing of the pure and shining light of justice and true liberty."

The above may strike the average American reader as exaggerated and even uncalled-for, but Italians say there are two sides to every shield. F. M. P.

INQUIRY INTO RAMAPO PETITION

Merchants' Association Seeking Out the Intentions of the Signers.

The Merchants' Association of New York has sent out a circular letter to over 1,000 business men requesting them to state whether or not they want their names used to advance the interests of the Ramapo Water Company.

A petition asking for "an independent high pressure water supply" was signed in 1896 by a large number of citizens and addressed to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund. This petition did not specify any plan or recommend any company, but it is now being used by the Ramapo Company to back up its scheme.

The Merchants' Association circular was sent out for the purpose of ascertaining how many of the signers of the old petition favor the Ramapo plan, and immediate replies are requested.

Hearing To-day in the Ramapo Suit.

ALBANY, Oct. 9.—Attorney General Davies will to-morrow give a hearing on the application of William R. Hearst of New York City for permission to bring an action in the court to dissolve the Ramapo Water Company. Mr. Hearst's first application against the company was as a citizen, and the present one is brought as a stockholder. The Attorney General will not decide the first case until the second is disposed of.

Railway Accident Near Saranac Lake.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Oct. 9.—An accident occurred on the Saranac Lake and Lake Placid Railroad last night near Ray Brook, about midway between Saranac Lake and Lake Placid. A Wagner sleeper and a New York Central day coach jumped the track and rolled down the embankment, finally landing bottom side up. There were eight passengers on the train. Miss Margaret B. Reed of Arlington, Vt., who suffered a fracture of the collarbone, was the only one injured. The cause of the accident is a mystery.

BOATS MEET AGAIN TO-DAY

Promise of a Southerly Wind and a Chance to Sail the Race.

COLUMBIA'S MAINSAIL RECUT

Nothing, However, Has Been Done on the Shamrock Since Saturday—Both Sides Confident.

For the fourth time this year the representatives of two great nations in yachting circles will meet to-day off the Sandy Hook Lightship for supremacy on the waves in pleasure boats. The weather man in Washington promises a southerly increasing breeze. If this prediction is fulfilled the racers will be sent over the line to windward. The course will be the same as on Saturday, only the order of sailing is reversed, the first leg to windward and a run home. This will be more satisfactory, as it gives a better chance for skill in manoeuvring for the weather berth at the start.

The fog siren at the Hook pumped in doleful warning yesterday through the layers of mist. Dreary as the day was, it broke at least the rule of a good wind on off days and calms on racing days, and on all sides there was hope that the wind for once would be good and true on the day of days.

The weather observers for the once kept their hands for a time off the business of storm sighting. Both Mr. Iselin and Sir Thomas Lipton appreciate all that they have done for them, but that hurricane bulletin which they rushed in on Sunday caused worry on both sides. The gale in the end turned out to be the stretch of fog which settled down over a lonely sea.

Everything was quiet on the fleet in the Horse Shoe except on the decks of the Columbia, where the crew was recutting and refitting sails. This is taken in yachting circles to indicate nervousness. They are calm and confident on Shamrock. The reason for all this is that the Irish boat has done the better work on the three days of the flukes.

Sir Thomas remained on board his steam yacht Erin all day. He has received many hundreds of cablegrams from friends on the other side of the water congratulating him on the fine showing the Shamrock has made in light weather. The usual number was received yesterday, one from England saying "Never mind the hairpins, bring back the cup." Sir Thomas said that hairpins and tailor clothes have no attractions for him.

When asked what had been done aboard the Shamrock during the day, Sir Thomas replied that the crew had not touched a piece of rigging or a sail since the green craft came into her moorings Saturday night, and that his boat was ready to sail another race an hour after that of Saturday was declared off. The challenger are as confident as their employers.

Sir Thomas expressed several times the wish that Designer Fife would be able to see some of the races, not only because he knew that Fife could obtain valuable data for future use from watching the work of both boats, but because he knew the latter would be able to make many suggestions which would bring out the best points in the Shamrock.

He felt that the illness of Fife was a serious handicap to his chances of winning, but, knowing that he had the three best English skippers on the Shamrock that ever trod a deck, he would depend upon them to get the best speed of the boat that was possible.

On the Erin considerable interest was manifested in the Columbia's mainsail, which was hoisted and lowered twice during the day. Except for the fact that it was a new sail, and that several alterations had been made in it. This recutting of the sail gave the Erin people more confidence. They felt that no one would spread out a sail in such a fog as prevailed, thus allowing it to get damp and shrink, unless there was a fear of being defeated.

Herbert C. Leeds visited Sir Thomas yesterday afternoon and spent some time with him. The best of feeling exists between the Columbia and Shamrock people and it seems to be the desire of both that the better boat win, while at the same time they both think their craft is the better of the two.

Sir Thomas will entertain practically the same large party on board the Erin during to-day's race and hopes that his guests will see a finish this time. Mrs. Potter Palmer and her son, Potter Palmer, Jr., have come from Newport to be Sir Thomas's guests to-day, and it is understood Sir Thomas will visit the Palmers after the race.

After inspection in the forenoon by Managing Owner C. Oliver Iselin and Capt. Charles Barr it was decided that Columbia's mainsail was not fit to do battle to-day's race, so it was lowered, and after some minor alterations, it was hoisted again at 3 P. M., when it set almost flat as a board, except for a few wrinkles up near the head under the gaff.

A new gaff topsail was also bent, but not hoisted. It was made up on the yard and covered to keep it dry, for the air was full of dampness, and what old sailors call "Scotch mist." The mainsail was lowered soon after 4 o'clock, stowed on the boom, and covered for the night. Mr. Iselin expressed himself as being as confident as ever.

CRITICISM OF THE COLUMBIA.

Mr. Morgan Refuses to Say if He Thinks Capt. Barr Is Handicapped by Lack of Assistants.

The scenes at the New York Yacht Clubhouse last night were quieter than on any evening since the opening of the races. Some of the loungings rooms were empty throughout the evening, while in others small groups of members congregated and expressed hopes for wind to-day.

It was the general opinion among the yachtsmen that the outlook for sufficient breeze to guarantee a finish was not particularly good. Many club members expressed their determination to take chances on missing a race by staying at home for one day, and Secretary Oddie said that to-day's crowd on the club's steamer Republic would be less than on any previous day.

Now that the three unfinished races have demonstrated the almost equal merits of the two competing boats, narrowing the struggle to practically a contest of yachtsmanship, criticisms of the management of Columbia have already begun to reach the New York Yacht Club officials. Some stir was created yesterday by the appearance of an editorial in an afternoon newspaper asserting that Shamrock's getting ahead in all the inconclusive trials thus far "is due to better management, more attention to practical principles, wiser distribution of responsibilities, shrewder unison of purpose or effort, and more sensible dispensation with sentimental, spectacular, and nonsensical accessories."

Continuing the editorial said:

Aside from the likely slight superiority of Shamrock to Columbia, every tactical advantage the Irish boat has gained over the American has been due to better skill, better command of the crew, better manipulation of sails, and better discernment and improvement of advantages and opportunities. The man at the tiller has not had to study the sails. The man watching the sails has not had to keep the crew on the jump. The man who keeps the crew on the jump has not had to study the wind or watch Columbia. None of them has been interfered with by swagger amateurs or fussy directors. Business is business on Shamrock—strictly business. Fit men for fit functions is the rule there.

On Columbia with Capt. Barr should be Capt. Haff of the Defender, Capt. Terry of the Grayling, and Capt. Rhodes, an unequaled master of sailing. The presence and co-operation of these men would enable Capt. Barr of Columbia to work her on somewhat even terms with Shamrock. Their absence has put Capt. Barr at a disadvantage—and Columbia, too.

We know, were they present, they would require the swagger amateurs to leave the yacht, would send the mascot ashore, would dispense with the charm and wisdom of the ladies, and would prefer Mr. Iselin to go on some steamboat—and stay there. But they would probably keep the cup here, and that would in part compensate for the other losses.

None of the club officials or lay members seen last night would discuss for publication this and other criticisms made upon the management of the Columbia.

Commodore Morgan, when seen at his residence, refused to read or listen to a detailed recital of the criticism referred to. When asked if in his opinion Capt. Barr was really handicapped by a lack of competent assistants in authority, the Commodore smiled.

"Extraordinary. Nothing to say," were his only comments, as he abruptly closed the interview.

Columbia and the Yacht Races.

General Manager Russell of the steamboat Columbia, which leaves from Pier 10 East River at 9 o'clock this morning for the yacht race, announces that the coupons held by the passengers will be good for a ticket on Thursday, should the yachts fail to cross the finish line to-day within the time limit. On other days a rebate will be given toward another ticket whenever the race is not finished.

BETTING ON THE YACHT RACES.

Mr. Croker Is Backing the Shamrock—Columbia Still Favorite.

"If there is to be much betting on the race," remarked "Billy" Edwards at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday, "it will have to be done before to-morrow's race. I don't understand why the Columbia remains the favorite, but since Saturday there has been a slight change in favor of the Shamrock. My latest bets have been at odds of 6 to 5 on the American, but even money would be about the right thing."

A close personal friend of the Tammany chief said last night: "Mr. Croker has invested quite a snug sum on the Shamrock. But then he also backed the Valkyrie. So that his action cuts no ice in determining which is the better boat."

James Mahoney, the bookmaker, has bet $1,000 to $850 on the Columbia, and he said last night that while the bookmakers as a rule were not speculating largely on the contest, several big bets had been recorded at the Morris Park track, the Columbia ruling favorite in every instance. Frank Moran of Thirtieth Street and Sixth Avenue bet two Bridgeport men $400 even on the Columbia.

Joseph Wheelock and "Honest" John Kelly are making books on the race, and the professional sports are beginning to show some interest in the contest.

Yachts Going Out of Commission.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Oct. 9.—The steam yacht Idalia, Eugene Tompkins, of Boston, arrived from New York to-day, and sails for Boston to-morrow to lay up for the Winter.

Royal Phelps Carroll has sailed for City Island on the Navahoe, where she will be laid up for the Winter.

E. J. Berwind's launch Truant has gone out of commission.

SHAMROCK'S MODEL NOT AMERICAN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In an article upon the yachts Columbia and Shamrock by "An Old Shipowner," in your issue of this morning, he says; "The British yachtsmen have entirely abandoned their style of build and adopted our own, (the Shamrock being a close copy of the Defender,)" &c., He closes by saying: "The winner in either case will be an American model." I beg leave to differ.

The American yachts Puritan, Mayflower, and Volunteer were comparatively light-draught centreboard boats, while the Genesta and Galatea and Thistle were deep-keel boats. The Thistle was the first of the cup racers to show her forefoot cut away and the aft end of the keel abnormally deep. After the Thistle every competitor in these races has been cut away more at the forefoot and deepened and shortened on the keel, and the centreboard is not now in evidence.

It looks as if "An Old Shipowner" has struck his colors and is hunting for consolation before the races have been sailed. The Columbia is not beaten yet, and if the Shamrock can beat her, let her have all the glory such a victory would be. If any criticism is apropos at the present time, it would seem to be the selection of a British skipper to sail the American boat. This is an innovation on the American side which I do not believe any challenger will make a "close copy" of. CRUSOE.

New York, Oct. 9, 1899.

EVERY-DAY HEROES.

Perilous Callings Whose Followers Excite Little Popular Interest.

From The St. John's (Newfoundland) Review.

Time was when an arctic expedition was a real hardship, when men were earnestly bent on doing something for the glory of their country and for the cause of science, but that day seems to have gone past. Compared with what the men of McClure and Franklin's day suffered, the Pearys and others have been enjoying a Summer picnic, with champagne and cigars all along the line.

An intelligent and brave seaman of this city, who was down one Summer on one of the so-called relief expeditions, says he never had a better time in his life. There were rough weather and big breezes occasionally to be encountered, no doubt, but the actual danger and privation were as nothing to what our ordinary fishermen suffer while fishing on the banks, or while seal hunting every Spring. He was a much-surprised man, after he returned, to find the heroes (?) that were aboard the ship—even on the part of the voyage in which he took part. He was somewhat disgusted when he saw the flaring headlines in the American papers, because he couldn't, for the life of him, see where the heroism came in, but as he had been well paid for his service, he, like a sensible man, held his tongue.

There is more actual bravery and disregard for death displayed by the fishermen who ply their calling daily on the ledges and shoals around the Newfoundland coast than Peary and others of his kind have shown in the whole course of their lives. All these gentlemen part together could not evince as much bravery and pluck as the late lamented William Jackman in the Spotted Island incident; of the unconquerable manliness of young Charles Critch, who, though half dead himself, carried his nearly drowned father over the cliff at Quidividi on the night of the recent storm.

SHOPPING IN JAPAN.

Great Deliberation Marks All Business Transactions.

Tokio (Japan) Letter to Baltimore Sun.

Japanese are very fond of strolling through their bazaars. You enter at one door and leave by another. Goods for sale are displayed on each side of aisles that wind through the length of the shop. Passing up and down these aisles they lead you to the second, and often third, story of the building, then back again through different aisles, causing you to travel the length of the establishment many times. Finally you see the doorway a few feet distant, but even then you must travel this maze several times its length to escape.

Usually shopping is very restful in Japan. You sit around on the floor, and in some shops they bring you cups of tea to sip and a "hibachi," from which to light your pipe.

Time is of no consequence to the Orientals, nor are they eager to sell. Their ideas of trade are very peculiar. You are compelled to ask them whether you can see articles after their stating that they have them in the store. Ten pieces of an article sometimes cost twelve times the cost of one. They will not sell a hundred at a less rate, but insist on your paying extra because of the large quantity desired. They frankly tell you their price to Japanese customers, and then that foreigners have to pay about 50 to 100 per cent. more, and laugh.

In the largest dry goods store in Tokio fifty clerks are seen kneeling upon the floor of the large building, but no merchandise is visible. It is kept in fireproof (?) structures in the rear, and carried to and fro for customers' inspection by numerous boys. It is very interesting to watch proceedings in such a store.

Nearly all Japanese stores are conducted in the same manner, though some shops have on display samples of articles sold. If a foreign lady is shopping, a crowd of Japanese usually blockade the store, anxious to see the strange sight. Preparatory to the new treaties going into effect, the Government issued an order for the natives to abandon this obstructive habit.

The Japanese are great imitators. Almost every staple article has its imitation here and its label counterfeited. A Philadelphia shoe blacking has half a dozen imitations. One maker inserts his name, leaving North Front Street, Philadelphia, remaining, and the label unchanged, except "Superior Quality" is "Superior Quarity." Another inserts his name and Japanese town, but leaves "133 and 146 North Front Street," and so on.

The Japanese make heroic efforts at English. While butchering it horribly they do remarkably well, considering everything. On the few English signs of leading firms on Tokio's chief street are seen: "Druccist," for druggist; "Foreign Gords," "Caned Goods, Wholesale and Detail," "The Shop of the Articles of the Finery," "The Carriage and All of Harness" and "A Harness Maker," "Manufaktealary," "Apothekaly," &c.

Dreyfus's Phantom Trunks.

The people who saw Dreyfus's trunks being whisked about in all parts of the civilized world a few days ago seem to have joined the army of silent ones who used to see airships.—Chicago Times-Herald.

RACING AT MORRIS PARK

The Sport Far Better than the Programme Promised.

LARGE CROWD FOR A WET DAY

Laverock Wins the Handicap at a Mile and a Half—Dutch Skater Takes the Hurdle Race in a Drive.

There was better racing than the programme at Morris Park promised yesterday, and there was a much larger crowd present than there usually is on a bad day. Before the racing began, the "regulars" began to inquire from one another about the rumor that "Steve" L'Hommedieu, the plunger, had been ruled off. It was known that L'Hommedieu was not at the track on Saturday, but that he had sent his commissioner to make good his big losses of Friday last, and this probably gave rise to the story that he had been ruled off, at the meeting of the Stewards last Friday. The plunger's friends deny that he has been ruled off, while others say that in order to avoid scandal he had been requested to remain away from the track.

There were no stake events on the programme yesterday, but there were several races in which the finishes were good enough to call out the enthusiasm of the spectators. The handicap, at a mile and an eighth on the Withers course, promised originally to be the best race of the afternoon, for seven good handicap horses were named to go in it, but Peep o' Day, Ethelbert, Carnero, and Bangor were scratched on account of the condition of the track, and the race lost much of its interest. Muskadine, Oliver Mc., and Laverock were left to go, and of these Muskadine was made favorite. There was a strong play on Oliver Mc. because of his known fondness for a heavy track, and Laverock went almost unsupported. But when it came to real, live racing, Laverock was so far better than the other two that she had little trouble in winning. Muskadine and Oliver Mc. raced between them in front, first one taking the lead and then the other. Laverock was within striking distance all the way, and once they struck the stretch, she set sail for the leaders. Oliver Mc. quit like a cur, and Muskadine was not equal to the mare's rush. Laverock went by Muskadine easily and won by half a length.

Dutch Skater, the favorite for the hurdle race at a mile and a half, gave a bad scare to those who were anxious to see him win. There were nine starters, and for almost a mile Dutch Skater trailed along as the whipper-in. Governor Griggs and Fool Hardy did most of the running at first, and once they rounded the turn for home it looked as if Governor Griggs would win. But McInerney had something in reserve with the favorite, and in the stretch the old horse closed fast and went by the others easily. Phillidore beat Fool Hardy eight lengths for the place. The latter was disqualified for fouling one of the others, and Governor Griggs was placed third.

Oneck Queen, the favorite in the two-year-old handicap, proved to be a "good thing," for her victory was never in doubt once she got off. She was in front all the way, and although Prestidigitator chased her all the way he could not catch her, and she won by two lengths, while Prestidigitator just lasted long enough to beat Belgrade a head for the place.

Judge Wardell came within a head of making a runaway race of the third race at three-quarters of a mile. He took up the lead after Acushla quit, and went on under a drive to the end. Jinks, however, caught him in the last few strides, and beat him home by a head.

The fourth race, a maiden affair at five furlongs, was won in a drive by Nannie, a 15-to-1 shot, and Trillo, the best-backed horse in the sixth race, won easily by a length and a half.

The Summaries.

FIRST RACE.—Hurdle race, for three-year-olds and upward, non-winners in 1899; selling allowances. Purse of $500, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One and one-half miles over six flights of hurdles. Time—2:45½.

1—Dutch Skater, F. D. Beard's br. h., aged, by Dutch Roller-Lena, 151 pounds, even money and 1 to 4.....(McInerney)

2—Phillidore, E. Craven's b. g., 3, 135, 10 to 1 and 4 to 1.....(Donohue)

•Governor Griggs, J. Underwood & Co.'s br. h., 5, 151, 25 to 1.....(Connelly)

Gould, 148; 8 to 1, (Green;) Al Reeves, 133, 50 to 1, (Wright;) Trill, 145, 7 to 1, (Leach;) Decameron, 135, 8 to 1, (Slack;) Anagram, 133, 5 to 1, (Owens,) and •Fool Hardy, 133, 30 to 1, (Raymond,) also ran and finished in the order named.

•Fool Hardy finished third, but was disqualified. Won easily by four lengths; half a length between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap for two-year-olds; maidens not having started excluded. Purse of $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, or $5 if declared, to the winner, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Last six and a half furlongs of the Withers mile. Time—1:24.

1—Oneck Queen, Oneck Stable's b. f., by Ben Strome-Mary Letcher, 112 pounds, 3 to 1 and even money.....(Spencer)

2—Prestidigitator, G. E. Smith's b. c., 117, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Sims)

3—Belgrade, James Galway's b. c., 106, 20 to 1.....(O'Connor)

Ceylon, 104, 10 to 1, (Jenkins;) Precursor, 107, 10 to 1, (Bullman;) Royal Sterling, 102, 30 to 1, (Wilson;) McKeelin, 108, 5 to 1, (Odom,) and Sidney Lucas, 119, 7 to 1, (Taral,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by two lengths; a head between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners of $1,000 in 1899. Purse of $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, to the winner, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Last six furlongs of the Withers mile. Time—1:14¾.

1—Jenks, Sydney Paget's b. f., 3 years, by Albert-Hoboken, 105 pounds, 8 to 5 and 3 to 5.....(Bullman)

2—Judge Wardell, G. W. Maydon's b. h., 4, 105, 7 to 2 and 7 to 5.....(Wilson

3—Merry Day, H. D. Brown & Co.'s ch. h., 4, 105, 5 to 2.....(Wedderstand)

Acushla, 96, 10 to 1, (Slack;) Kill, 107, 20 to 1, (Spencer;) Queen of Song, 99, 20 to 1, (McCann;) La Cheviot, 96, 20 to 1, (O'Connor;) Swamp Angel, 101, 40 to 1, (Michaels,) and Vioris, 96, 200 to 1, (Moody,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a neck; eighth lengths between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—For maidens two years old. Purse of $500, added to a subscription of $5 each, to the winner, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. Last five furlongs of the Eclipse Course. Time—1:00.

1—Nenine, Osceola Stable's ch. f., by Meddler-Petraea, 107 pounds, 15 to 1 and 6 to 1.....(Doggett).

2—Magic Light, J. J. Hyland's b. c., 110, 30 to 1 and 10 to 1.....(Keenan)

3—Magnificent, J. Boden's ch. c., 110, 8 to 1.....(O'Leary.)

Angle, 110, 5 to 1, (Bullman;) Sundial, 107, 12 to 1, (Hennessy;) Back Talk, 107, 60 to 1, (Setley;) Male Hanlon, 107, 10 to 1, (Odom;) Benalder, 110, 10 to 1, (Jenkins;) Templar, 110, 5 to 2, (O'Connor;) Ringleader, 110, 20 to 1, (Dupee;) Bombshell, 110, 6 to 1, (Wilson;) Psalm Singer, 107, 20 to 1, (Wedderstand;) Belhaven, 107, 30 to 1, (Boland;) Commander Miller, 107, 60 to 1, (Richards;) Wandering Minstrel, 110, 12 to 1, (Minstrel;) Macon, 110, 100 to 1, (Michaels;) Auld Acquaintance, 110, 20 to 1, (Slack,) and Lofter, 107, 60 to 1, (Moody,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a neck; the same distance between second and third.

FIFTH RACE—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. Purse of $1,000, added to a subscription of $10 each, or $5 if declared, of which $200 to second and $100 to third. One mile and an eighth on the Withers course. Time—1:57¼.

1—Laverock, W. Hendrie's b. m., 4 years, by Cavalier-Pee Weep, 111 pounds, 4 to 1 and 4 to 5.....(O'Leary)

2—Muskadine, W. H. Clark's b. h., 4, 109, even money and out.....(Odom)

3—Oliver Mc, P. Clark's b. c., 3, 102, 8 to 5.....(Wilson)

Won in a drive by half a length; twelve lengths between second and third.

SIXTH RACE—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. Purse of $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, to the winner, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. The Withers mile. Time—1:43.

1—Trillo, L. O. Appleby's b. h., 4 years, by Tristan-Fiona, 108 pounds, 3 to 1 and 4 to 5.....(Spencer)

2—The Pride, James Whitten's b. g., 3, 94, 3 to 1 and even money.....(O'Connor)

3—Hardly, W. Cahill's ch. m., 4, 96, 5 to 2.....(Odom)

Jefferson, 88, 9 to 2, (Brien;) Fast Black, 103, 12 to 1, (Bullman,) and Maximo Gomez, 105, 6 to 1, (Boland,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won handily by a length and a half; eight lengths between second and third.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For maidens three years old and upward. Six and one-half furlongs of the Withers mile. Time—1:21¾.

Pounds.		Pounds.
St. Simonian	115	Belle of H.	107
Jonah	112	Silvermere	107
Marmarica	112	Columbia II.	107
Trappist	112	Oreburg	107
Stain	112	Emigre	107
George Lebar	112	Amorita	107
Wait Not	110	Anna Belle	107
Pickwickian	110	General Shafter	107
Bondman	110	Ineenamara	107
Doctor Fitzsimmons	110		

SECOND RACE.—Apprentices race, for three-year-olds and upward, to be ridden by jockeys never having ridden a winner. The Eclipse course.

Belle of Memphis	107	Hunting	90
Judge Wardell	107	Rose O'Lee	89
Jinks	97	Federal	87
Lady Lindsey	92	Souchon	87
General Mart Gary	90	Sparrow Wing	87
Ben Lodi	90		

THIRD RACE.—Rancho del Paso Stakes, for two-year-olds. The Eclipse course.

Pupil	122	Montanic	109
Waring	118	Radford	103
Hammock	118	Decimal	100
Coburg	115	Frigadier	100
Gonfalon	112	Little Breeches	100

FOURTH RACE.—The Fairview Selling Stakes, for three-year-olds and upward. One mile and a sixteenth over the hill.

Hurricane	101	Tyrshena	90
Leando	95	Tamor	90
Holland	93	Diminutive	87
Country Dance	92		

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. The Withers mile.

Donald Bain	111	Our Nellie	103
Doctor Eichberg	108	Hurricane	102
Hanwell	108	Rare Perfume	102
Elner	107	Myth	96
Florian	106	Goal Runner	93
Scotch Plaid	105	Tyran	93

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. The Withers mile.

Charentus	120	Carwerd	115
Box	119	Decanter	114

SOMERSET WINS AT POLO

New Jersey Team Defeats Staten Islanders with Ease.

HOME CLUB LOSES PRESTIGE

Wilmerding and Charles Pfizer, Jr., Divide the Honors Equally—The Score by Periods.

Somerset scored a polo triumph over Staten Island yesterday, and thereby deadened the memory of the defeat which the latter administered to the New Jersey men at Bernardsville two weeks ago. The game was played on the field of the Staten Island Polo Club at West Brighton, and the victors won by the score of 7¾ goals to 1¾. Each side lost one-quarter of a goal for a safety, and every point made was earned, as the teams were evenly handicapped at eight goals.

The defeat was a sad shock to the polo prestige of the home club, jubilant as it was over its first big tournament victory last week at Bernardsville, when the team won the Somerset Country Club Cups. The team at that time enjoyed the services of J. C. Wilmerding, Jr., but yesterday he was among the Somerset contingent.

The line-up was:

SOMERSET.	Hd'cp.	STATEN ISLAND.	Hd'cp.
1. Charles Pfizer, Jr..	2	1. Henry T. Boody...	2
2. J. C. Wilmerding, Jr	1	2. Dr. James McKee..	2
3. Emil Pfizer	3	3. Morton W. Smith..	2
Back—Philip A. Clark.	2	Back—Dr. J. T. Sprague	2
Total	8	Total	8

Wilmerding scored three of the eight goals earned by Somerset, and played a first-class, steady game, characterized by a few plays that might justly be called brilliant. Why he should remain handicapped at one, when his game lately has shown that he is clearly worth two is hard to explain. With the exception of Charles Pfizer and Morton W. Smith, Wilmerding was decidedly better than his other companions rated at two.

The Somerset four, taken as a team, had the better horses, the Pfizer brothers being superbly mounted. Emil Pfizer was the coach on the winning team, and not a little of its excellence was due to his accurate head work.

One of the prettiest goals of the day was made by Charles Pfizer in the third period. After a funny scramble for the ball at the throw-in, E. Gould Smith, who had taken Boody's place, got in and knocked it toward the Staten Island goal, but Dr. McKee put it out. After a few minutes of general back-and-forth play, Somerset ran the ball for three-quarters the length of the field. Then Wilmerding, from near the boards, gave the ball a side stroke, sending it out in the field into Charles Pfizer's hands. Quick as lightning the latter knocked it straight as an arrow between the posts, and a roar of applause greeted him. One minute later he made another goal, Staten Island allowing the ball to slip through them completely.

Morton W. Smith was the kingpin of the Staten Island team, his brother, Edward Gould Smith, taking second honors. Boody retired from the game in the second period. Young Smith was the only man to fall from his horse.

The score by periods was:

FIRST PERIOD.

Goal.	Made By.	Team.	Time.
No. 1.	Charles Pfizer, Jr.	Somerset	:30
No. 2.	J. C. Wilmerding, Jr.	Somerset	1:00
No. 3.	Emil Pfizer	Somerset	14:30

Goal made 1 minute overtime.

SECOND PERIOD.

Goal.	Made By.	Team.	Time.
No. 1.	J. C. Wilmerding	Somerset	14:00
No. 2.	Morton W. Smith	Staten Island.	1:00

THIRD PERIOD.

Goal.	Made By.	Team.	Time.
No. 1.	Charles Pfizer, Jr.	Somerset	6:00
No. 2.	Charles Pfizer, Jr.	Somerset	1:00

Knockout ½ minute overtime. Somerset and Staten Island both penalized ¼ of a goal for safeties.

FOURTH PERIOD.

Goal.	Made By.	Team.	Time.
No. 1.	Emil Pfizer	Somerset	3:30
No. 2.	Morton W. Smith	Staten Island.	5:00
No. 3.	J. C. Wilmerding, Jr.	Somerset	5:30

Knockout ½ minute overtime.

Summary—Goals earned—Somerset, 8; Staten Island, 2. Allowed by handicap, 0. Penalties—Somerset, ¼ of a goal for a safety; Staten Island, ¼ of a goal for a safety. Total—Somerset, 7¾; Staten Island, 1¾.

The next game in the Staten Island series will be played to-morrow before Rockaway, second, and Lakewood.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD.

Umpire Manassau Has Trouble with a Washington Player—Philadelphias Defeat the Bostons.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Brooklyn	97	45	.683
Boston	92	55	.626
Philadelphia	92	55	.626
Baltimore	89	59	.590
St. Louis	84	66	.560
Cincinnati	79	67	.541
Pittsburg	75	72	.510
Chicago	74	73	.507
Louisville	73	76	.490
New York	57	87	.396
Washington	52	96	.351
Cleveland	20	130	.133

Results of League Games Yesterday.

Philadelphia, 3; Boston, 1.
Washington, 8; Baltimore, 6. (First game.)
Washington, 9; Washington, 2. (Second game.)
St. Louis, 6; Cincinnati 4. (First game.)
Cincinnati, 6; St. Louis, 6. (Second game.)

Games To-day.

New York in Brooklyn.
Washington in Baltimore.
Cleveland in Pittsburg.
Cincinnati in St. Louis.

St. Louis Defeats Cincinnati.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 9.—St. Louis took the first game from Cincinnati to-day by bunching hits in the first and sixth innings. The Cincinnatis had a big lead in the second game, but the home team kept at them and tied the score in the sixth, when the game was called. Score:

FIRST GAME.

St. Louis	3	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	.	—6
Cincinnati	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	—4

Base hits—St. Louis, 9; Cincinnati, 10. Errors—St. Louis, 4; Cincinnati, 2. Batteries—St. Louis, Powell and O'Connor; Cincinnati, Breitenstein and Kahoe.

SECOND GAME.

St. Louis	0	0	2	1	1	2	6			
Cincinnati	0	1	3	2	0	0	6			

Base hits—St. Louis, 9; Cincinnati, 7. Errors—St. Louis, 2; Cincinnati, 3. Batteries—St. Louis, Sudhoff, Thomas, and O'Connor; Cincinnati, Cronin and Wood. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and McDonald.

Philadelphia, 3; Boston, 1.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 9.—The Philadelphias defeated the Bostons to-day, and the two teams are now tied for second place in the league race. Both teams played hard to win, and the Philadelphias owe their victory to the misplays made by the Bostons' battery in the third inning. With the exception of this inning, Nichols pitched a good game. Orth pitched a steady game throughout. Score:

Boston	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1
Philadelphia	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	.	—3

Base hits—Boston, 8; Philadelphia, 5. Errors—Boston, 1. Batteries—Boston, Nichols, Bergen, and Sullivan; Philadelphia, Orth and Dolan. Umpires—Messrs. Emslie and Dwyer.

UMPIRE MANASSAU ASSAULTED.

Third Baseman Mercer Causes a Row in a Game in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—The Washingtons won the first game to-day by outplaying the Baltimores. The second game went to the visitors, who hit McFarland's pitching hard. Errors by the Washingtons also assisted them materially.

In the second game Mercer of the Washingtons got into a row with Umpire Manassau because Sheckard was declared safe on a steal from second to third base. Mercer, who was playing at third base, grabbed the umpire, threatening to strike him. He was fined and ordered out of the game. He resumed his position at third base, and when again ordered from the game, ran after Manassau, who had gone to second base. There he grabbed the umpire by the shirt and tore it in several places. The umpire walked off the field, followed by Mercer. The crowd rushed upon the field and surrounded the men, but the police interfered before there was further trouble.

The action of the Washington player was the most disgraceful ever seen here.

FIRST GAME.

Washington	1	1	0	0	0	0	3	1	2	—8
Baltimore	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	2	0	—6

Base hits—Washington, 16; Baltimore, 14. Errors—Baltimore, 3. Batteries—Washington, Evans and Kittridge; Baltimore, Howell and Smith.

SECOND GAME.

Washington	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—2
Baltimore	1	2	4	0	2	0	0	0	0	—9

Base hits—Washington, 7; Baltimore, 13. Errors—Washington, 4. Batteries—Washington, McFarland, Weyhing, and Powers; Baltimore, Kitson and Cresham. Umpires—Messrs. Snyder and Manassau.

New York-Brooklyn Game Postponed.

The game scheduled to be played between the New Yorks and the Brooklyns at the Polo Grounds yesterday afternoon was postponed on account of wet grounds. The same teams will meet at Washington Park, Brooklyn, this afternoon.

WOMEN'S GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.

Tournament Opens in Philadelphia To-day—Seventy-nine Entries.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Oct. 9.—The women's championship tournament of the United States Golf Association will begin to-morrow morning over the course of the Philadelphia Country Club, at Bala, a suburb of this city.

In all there are seventy-nine entries, representing all parts of the United States, and excellent golf is expected. Everything is ready for the tournament to start, the pairs have been selected, and nothing remains to be done except to tee off for the eighteen-hole qualifying round.

Prizes are offered by the United States Golf Association for the three lowest scores in this round. The best sixteen scores will keep on at match play on Wednesday for the championship, while the second sixteen will continue at match play for the trophy offered by the Women's Golf Association of this city. The match play rounds will be at eighteen holes.

Washington B. Thomas, President of the United States Golf Association; Secretary Kerr, and Messrs. Fowle, Thomas, Reid and Whigham of the United States Golf Association will be in charge of the championship details.

SUPREME COURT CONVENES.

Then Adjourns Because of Three Absentees—Cases to be Reassigned.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—The United States Supreme Court convened to-day for the regular October term, but adjourned without transacting any business.

It is probable that the cases which have been assigned for next Monday will be to-morrow reassigned for some day early in December, the reassignments being made necessary by the absence of Chief Justice Fuller and Justice Brewer in Europe.

Ex-Speaker Reed was present in the court-room to-day to present a petition. There were only five members of the bench present, one less than a quorum. They were Justices Harlan, Gray, Brown, Shiras, and White. It is expected that Justice McKenna will arrive in time to sit with the court to-morrow.

Among the cases which were assigned for argument next week, and which will be reassigned, are those relating to the validity of taxation in Tennessee, a South Dakota maximum freight rate case, a case involving the inheritance tax, two cases involving the stamp tax on express receipts, the anti-cigarette law of Tennessee, the constitutionality of the Impure Tea act of 1897, and a suit to compel the Board of Education of Richmond County, Georgia, to provide a High School for negroes as well as whites. The term opens with 416 cases on the docket, compared with 428 at the beginning of the term last October.

Justice Harlan announced that all motions noticed for to-day would be heard to-morrow, and that the court would commence the call of the docket to-morrow pursuant to the twenty-sixth rule.

Call for Tuesday: 4, 6, 10, 12, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, and 25.

EX-SPEAKER REED DECLINED.

He Wouldn't Count a Quorum in the Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—Ex-Speaker Reed declined to-day to count a quorum. He was in the United States Supreme Court to present a petition, but there was no quorum, and the court adjourned. A friend of the ex-Speaker leaned over to him and said:

"Can't you avert this by counting a quorum? You are an expert in such matters."

"No," replied Mr. Reed, "this is beyond my powers. You must remember," he added, with a smile, "that when I counted a quorum the absentees were always present."

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

To-day's calendar: Nos. 106, 108, 112, 88, 115, 116, 117, 118.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J., Patterson, O'Brien, Ingraham, and McLaughlin, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.

59—Met. Life. Ins. Co. vs. Standard Nat. Bank.
60—Van Beck vs. Thomson.
61—Gizzler vs. De Graff.
46—Dennison vs. Lawrence.
19—Donald vs. Gardner.
14—Carr vs. Ives.
35—Ginn vs. Fenton.
58—Nat. Bank of Deposit vs. Rogers.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Courts and Municipal Courts.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Frost, J.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Wilson vs. Knox.
2—Chamberlain vs. same.
3—Matter of Ward.
4—Yates vs. Volkening.
5—Weinberg vs. Hunt.
6—Matter of Woodward.
7—Rodgers vs. Clement.
8—Shaw vs. Shaw.
9—Valentine vs. Valentine.
10—Ferry vs. Faulkner.
11—Carrol vs. Kaplan.
12—Hayes vs. Knox.
13—Matter of John Stephenson Co.
14—Levy vs. Levy.
15—Sherwood vs. Mackaye.
16—Barry vs. Leland.
17—Weber vs. Fields.
18—Holmes vs. Dykman.
19—Aufrecht vs. Cohen.
20—Logan vs. Alexander.
21—Hilton vs. 3d Av. R. R.
22—Mutual Life Ins. Co. vs. Farley.
23—Theiss vs. Theiss.
24—Matter of Good.
25—Franklin Nat. Bank vs. Mogul Mfg. Co.
26—Fellows vs. Dyckman.
27—Paul vs. Morton.
28—Eason vs. 3d Av. R. R.
29—Baldwin vs. Sturla.
30—Frank vs. Muslliner.
31—Maguire vs. Chapman.
32—Wicks vs. Wicks.
33—Reese vs. Reese.
34—Matter of Bernhaul.
35—Lennon vs. Penfield.
36—Kessler vs. Kessler.
37—Gucker vs. Weil.
38—Ferry vs. Faulkner.
39—Morris vs. Barner.
40—Matter of Greene.
41—Levy vs. Askey.
42—Buckel vs. Buckel.
43—Jones vs. Frost.
44—Foster vs. McMillin.
45—Hambro vs. Coffin.
46—Goldman vs. Cohen.
47—McKean vs. Tradesmen's Nat. Bank.
48—Hart vs. Roosevelt.
49—Enright vs. Lamb.
50—Grogan vs. same.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions.

1—Killian vs. Powell.
2—Wood vs. Wood.
3—In re E. 159th St.
4—In re St. Ann's Av.
5—In re Belmont St.
6—In re Public Place at 142d St.
7—In re Van Cortlandt Av.
8—In re E. 131st St.
9—In re Valentine Av
10—In re E. 165th St.
11—In re Court House Site.

Preferred causes.

3904—Eisner vs. Stern.
3866—Levi vs. Bien.
3877—Comrie vs. Caldwell.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day Calendar. To be called in Part IV. Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial.

3434—Brandt vs. McDonald.
62—Haffey vs. Lynch.
2851—Larremore vs. Squires.
2850—Squires vs. Dugan.
3120—Karlowitz vs. Karlowitz.
3802—N. Y. Investment, &c., Co. vs. Cosgrove.
3876—Reed vs. Cirrito.
3876—Bogert vs. Bogert.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 3891.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Laughlin, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term.)—Recess until Monday, Oct. 16.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Part XII., for trial. Cases on. Preferred causes.

7909—Treat vs. Union Trust Co.
9272—Pratt & Whitney Co. vs. Am. Pneumatic Tool Co.
9552—Smith vs. Will & Baumer Co.
8576—Byers vs. Haffender.
8789—Druss vs. Dry Dock, &c., R. R. Co.
5182—Mairs vs. Mayor, &c.
9210—Meyer vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.
5287—Wilkinson vs. Hagemeyer.
6082—O'Connor vs. Hall.
3028—McClure vs. Wilson.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar.—To be called in Part III. Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV., V., and VI. for trial.

3762—Plumb vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3722—Schoenberger vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
4713—Collett vs. Mayor, &c.
5043—Ficken vs. Pulitzer.
3795—Koehler vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3772—Scheller vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3922—Zebley vs. Foxon.
3628—Morgan vs. Am. Air Power Co.
2572—Conklin vs. J. H. Woodbury Dermatological Inst.
2281—Litzinger vs. Pfaff.
894—Walsh vs. Ehret.
1213—Wm. Haaker Co. vs. Ljangstrandt.
963—Palmer vs. Sun Printing and Pub. Assn.
8819½—Boehm vs. B. H. R. R. Co.
771—Boyd vs. Boyd.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 5485.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar.—To be called in Trial Term, Part VII. Room, at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VII., VIII., IX., X., and XI., for trial.

3268—Ryan vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
7675—Lyons vs. Brown.
4200—Vogt vs. N. Y. Mut. Gas Light Co.
3317—Gregory vs. Norton.
2980—Hobzer vs. Frank.
37—Voisin vs. Prov. Washington Ins. Co.
80—Same vs. Com. Mutual Ins. Co.
4424—Murphy vs. Standard Paint Co.
4453½—Monetary Trust vs. Blair.
3502—Goldstein vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
3503—Same vs. same.
9607—Moyer vs. Kraus.
2932—Rayner vs. Schastey.
2933—Knobloch vs. same.
5035—Freeman vs. Hellman.
10313—Sellers vs. Dempsey.
802—McCowan vs. Sexton.
3073—Klugman vs. Blumenstiel.
3337½—Taber vs. Mela.
2821—Woollett vs. Bank for Savings.

Highest number reached in regular call, 1389.

3317—John Polhemus Printing Co. vs. Neely.
3137—Gregory vs. Hitchcock Pub. Co.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Blumenthal for the People.

1—William J. Kahn.
2—Lillian Maher.
3—Charles Barlow.
4—Mary Crimlon.
5—Jesse Hazell.
6—William J. Hart.
7—James Johnson.
8—John Martin.
9—Charles Meyers, Otto Shanjohn.
10—Francis E. Eggleston Patrick F. O'Connor.
11—Edgar B. Bootay, John Harris.
12—Joseph Gray.
13—Conrad Fisher, Clara Phillips.
14—John D. Angelo.
15—Eugene A. Pinckney.

Pleadings.

1—William A. Ryan, George Mackenzie.
2—Thomas O'Shea, James Barry.
3—Elsie Nelson.
4—Otto Welting.
5—James Kelly.
6—John Handburg.
7—William Albright.
8—Patrick Doherty.
9—George Whitaker.
10—Metro. Trac. Co.
11—J. Mally Co.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McClelland and Cowan for the People.

1—James L. McDermott.
2—Oscar B. Tumey.
3—Dennis Harrigan.
4—Lena Gluck.
5—Joseph Strong.
6—Hans Hogelsberg.
7—Jacob Brey.
8—William A. Hynard.
9—Robert Herb.
10—Frank Haase.
11—Max Frank.
12—The Henry Herman Lumber Co.
13—Farmers' Feed Co. of New Jersey.
14—John McClave.
15—Simon Ottenberg, Henry Ottenberg, Herman Ottenberg.
16—Benjamin Liebman, Jacob Frank.
17—Jacob Freedman.
18—Mount Morris Elec. Light Co.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Herrman and McCann for the People.

1—Herman Austin.
2—Rose Jones.
3—John Gerard.
4—Mary McMahon.
5—Haniel Richards.
6—George Balletto.
7—Marcellus H. Barilatl.
8—Edward Hushion, John McGreggor.
9—Bernard Hauley.
10—Benjamin Farrel.
11—Matthew H. Moore.
12—William Eirdrich.
13—Tony Gallicia.
14—Rocco Barbarito.
15—John McKenna.
16—Bernard McSwegan.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Walsh, Gordon, and O'Connor for the People.

1—Kornel Jehle.
2—Henry Ficke.
3—Henry Reiser.
4—Frederick Knorr.
5—Henry Schrum.
6—James O'Connor.
7—Samuel Voslosky.
8—Mary H. P. O'Donnell.
9—Wolff Honig, Louis Winfeld.
10—Coleman Ebb.
11—Walter Von Eldenbell.
12—Henry L. Gerber.
13—Si Hog.
14—Luis Schneidend, William Schneidenwind.
15—Henry Camps.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Crane vs. Tostevin—Myron H. Oppenheim. Matter of Zabriskie—Edwin S. Babcock. Bryant vs. Bryant—Henry M. Gescheidt. Matter of Bell—Armour C. Anderson.

SUPREME COURT—Truax, J.—Aldrich vs. Paine—William Allen. Farmers' Loan and Trust Company vs. Atwater—Frederick De L. Smith. Rathbone vs. Walker—George E. Morgan. Cowen vs. King—Charles A. Jackson. vs. Kleinkowstein—Frank J. Dupignac.

Receiver Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Truax, J.—Mary S. Cooper vs. Stephen A. Cooper—James Keyes.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Judicial Department—Goodrich, P. Cullen, Bartlett, Hatch, Woodward, JJ.—Enumerated day calendar.

332—Burke vs. Ireland.
460—Murphy vs. City of Yonkers.
477—Nilsson vs. De Haven.
496—Gallagher vs. Bryant.
498—Johns vs. Johns.
432—The People vs. Iverson.
499—Clifford vs. S. I. E. Railway.
503—McLean vs. Sexton.
504—McLean vs. Sexton.
507—Horton vs. Turner.
508—Van Sicien vs. Jamaica E. L. Co.
510—Dixon vs. City of New York.
511—Kennedy vs. County of Queens.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term Trials—Maddox, J. Day calendar.

111—White vs. Denike.
212—Nasel vs. Heintz.
223—Boyce vs. Hatfield.
70—Brady vs. Parker.
206—Wagner vs. Sommers.
219—Herlet vs. Loefler.
86—Black vs. B'klyn Heights R. R. Co.
87—McKeever vs. Cohen.
88—Florito vs. Florito.
89—Low vs. Hecht et al.
91—Campbell vs. Kings Co. El. R. R. Co.
92—McKeever vs. Cohen.
93—Scammer vs. Washington Cemetery.
94—Fettner vs. Kelly.
97—Ayres vs. Ayres.
98—McGregor vs. McGregor.
99—Kornder, (P. J.,) vs. Kings Co. El. R. R. Co.
100—Emma C. Kornder vs. Kings Co. El. R. R. Co.
102—Corrato vs. Agueretta.
103—McArthur vs. Tesinger.
104—Opltz vs. Hammen.
105—Aronson vs. Sigel.
106—Rourke vs. Pierson.
107—Sigmond vs. Goodman.
108—Fisher vs. Riglandes.
109—Rourke vs. Lewis.
110—Mahr vs. Mahr.
112—Thompson vs. Gerard.
113—Littlejohn vs. Leffingwell.
114—Sunderlin vs. Carmichael.

Highest number reached on regular call, 3173.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., Marean, J.; Part II., Garretson, J.; Part III., Keogh, J.; Part IV., Hirschberg, J.; Part V., Dunwell, J. Day calendar.

2114—Bell vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
1123—McCormick vs. Nassau R. R.
2445—McIntyre vs. Met. Street R. R.
2108—Kane vs. Mitchell.
3087—Loeber vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
3038—Metzler vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
1908—Hollander vs. Nassau R. R.
1707—Herskowitz vs. B'lyn Heights R. R.
3059—Hudgins vs. N. Y. & Cuba Mail S. S. Co.
3076—Lofquist vs. B'lyn Heights R. R.
3089—Clarkson vs. Nassau R. R.
2294—Duffield vs. Coney Island & B'lyn R. R.
2891—Ornstein vs. Spero et al.
2339—Knapp vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
2066—Stoothoff vs. B'lyn Heights R. R.
3720—McTague vs. Dowst.
3141—Municipal Electric Co. vs. Piper.
3110—Trainor vs. Wright.
3112—Hodge vs. Met. St. R. R.
3113—Kesner vs. Walter.
3115—Manne vs. Birmingham.
3118—Lingvall vs. Lingvall.
3120—Weinstein vs. Nelson.
3121—Fisher vs. same.
3122—Ferst vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
3124—Marino vs. Dubois Sons Co.
3125—Curtis vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
3127—Manufacturers' B'k vs. Morley.
3128½—Gundrum vs. Helms.
3129—People vs. Cone.
3130—Schneider vs. Met. Street R. R.
3136—Wolf vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
3137—Baxter vs. Corrigan.
3139—Loomis vs. N. Y. & B'klyn Fire Ins. Co.
3142—Feusch vs. Baur.
3172—Boyle vs. Shorrock.
3143—Arthur vs. Arthur.
3145—McPartland vs. McCue.
3146—Woodcock vs. Leavy & Britton Brewery.
3149—Callan vs. Pugh.
3150—Cropsey vs. Kojan.
3150—Specter vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
3153—Gibbons vs. Knapp.
3154—Scanlon vs. Miller.
3158—Hasbrouck vs. Arens.
3160—Agricola vs. Buchar.
3164—Laubheim vs. Lingvall.
3165—Hoffman vs. Molenhauer Sugar Co.
3166—Hawksley vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
3167—Irwin vs. same.
3169—Whittaker vs. Nassau R. R.
3170—Hatfield vs. Cleveland Faucet Co.
3172—Feusch vs. Baur.
3172—Boyle vs. Shorrock.
3174—Pantry vs. City of New York.
75—Liebman vs. same.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be held for the day. Causes will not be set down for days upon the call.

1602—Smith vs. Maher.
3110—Trainor vs. Wright.
3112—Hodge vs. Met. St. R. R.
3113—Kesner vs. Walter.
3115—Manne vs. Birmingham.
3118—Lingvall vs. Lingvall.
3120—Weinstein vs. Nelson.
3121—Fisher vs. same.
3122—Ferst vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
3124—Marino vs. Dubois Sons Co.
3125—Curtis vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
3127—Manufacturers' B'k vs. Morley.
3128½—Gundrum vs. Helms.
3129—People vs. Cone.
3130—Schneider vs. Met. Street R. R.
3136—Wolf vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
3137—Baxter vs. Corrigan.
3139—Loomis vs. N. Y. & B'klyn Fire Ins. Co.
3141—Municipal Electric Co. vs. Piper.
3142—Feusch vs. Baur.
3143—Arthur vs. Arthur.
3145—McPartland vs. McCue.
3146—Woodcock vs. Leavy & Britton Brewery.
3149—Callan vs. Pugh.
3150—Cropsey vs. Kojan.
3150—Specter vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
3153—Gibbons vs. Knapp.
3154—Scanlon vs. Miller.
3158—Hasbrouck vs. Arens.
3160—Agricola vs. Buchar.
3164—Laubheim vs. Lingvall.
3165—Hoffman vs. Molenhauer Sugar Co.
3166—Hawksley vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
3167—Irwin vs. same.
3169—Whittaker vs. Nassau R. R.
3170—Hatfield vs. Cleveland Faucet Co.
3172—Feusch vs. Baur.
3172—Boyle vs. Shorrock.
3174—Pantry vs. City of New York.
75—Liebman vs. same.

Queens County Court Calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Jenks, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M.

18—Kelsey vs. Phillip et al.
40—Potter vs. New York Baptist Mission Society.
41—Purdy vs. City of New York.
42½—Lawson vs. N. Y. & Queens Co. R. R. Co.
47—Van Valkenburgh vs. Burchell.
50—Bilski vs. Del. & H. Canal Co.
58—Oppenheim vs. Penn. R. R. Co.
54—Schneider vs. 3d Av. Av. R. R. Co.
58—Carrahar vs. Crogan.
59—Michaels vs. Baker.
60—Hahn vs. N. Y. & Queens Co. R. R.
61—Tolarella vs. same.
62—Lawlor vs. City of New York.

The following causes if answered ready will be held for the day:

63—Morrell vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
64—McDonald vs. City of New York.
65—Meo vs. Fagan.
66—Watts vs. N. Y. & Queens Co. R. R.
67—Caton vs. same.
68—Nochamens vs. Peyser.
69—Clark vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
70—Grossman vs. Met. Street R. R.
71—Foley vs. City of N. Y. & Met. St. R. R.
72—Galligan vs. Silician Asphalt Paving Co.
73—Whitney vs. Whitney.
74—Pantry vs. City of New York.
75—Liebman vs. same.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.76⅞
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.41⅝
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.29
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.10
Cotton, middling	7 5-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.05⅜
Sugar, granulated	5 3-16
Molasses, O. K. prime	.35
Beef, family	11.00
Beef hams	24.50
Tallow, prime	.05¼
Pork, mess	9.50
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.06⅜
Lard, prime	5.82½
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	23.50
Butter, Western creamery	.24

COTTON.—The cotton market at the best prices of the day showed a gain of 7@10 points, this near the opening, but later became weak, easing off to considerably below the final figures of Saturday. Much firmer cables than had been looked for sent local sentiment into a spasm of fright and courted very active investment buying at the start. Initial sales showed a rise of 5@10 points, which was well sustained during the early moments. Confident bulls snapped up the offerings of their less courageous comrades on the idea that current prices were still too low considering legitimate influences. But as the morning wore along it became evident that there were more sellers than buyers and prices gradually melted away under steadily growing liquidation. Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
October	7.01	7.02	6.99	6.99@6.91
November	7.06	7.06	6.93	6.93@6.94
December	7.13	7.14	7.00	7.00@7.01
January	7.20	7.20	7.05	7.06@7.07
February	7.25	7.25	7.15	7.06@7.10
March	7.30	7.30	7.13	7.14@7.15
April	7.31	7.32	7.17	7.17@7.18
May	7.33	7.33	7.19	7.20@7.21
June	7.33	7.35	7.26	7.22@7.24
July	7.33	7.37	7.30	7.24@7.25
August	7.37	7.37	7.31	7.24@7.25

Spot cotton in Southern markets (middling quoted) was reported by special dispatches as follows: Mobile, 6⅞c, up ⅛c; Savannah, 6¾c, up 1-16c; Charleston, 6⅞c; Wilmington, 6¾c; Norfolk, 7⅛c; Baltimore, 7⅝c; Memphis, 7c; Augusta, 7 3-16c, up 1-16c; New Orleans, 6 15-16c.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 9.—Spot cotton, moderate demand; sales, 8,000 bales; speculation and export, 500 bales; American, 7,000 bales; receipts, 11,000 bales; American, 11,000 bales; middling uplands, 4d. Futures opened at 6-64@7-64d. advance, and closed at 7-64@8-64d net advance. December-January, 3.56s; January-February, 3.56s; February-March, 3.56s; March-April, 3.56@3.57; April-May, 3.57s; May-June, 3.57@s; June-July, 3.58s; July-August, 3.58s; August-September, 3.57b; October, 3.59½s; October-November, 3.58b; November-December, 3.57s. Manchester—Yarns and cloths dull.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
October	74⅜	74⅞	74⅜	74⅝
December	77⅜	77 7-16	77 1-16	77⅛
May	80 7-16	80 7-16	80⅛	80⅛
Corn—				
December	38	38⅜	38	38⅛
May	37⅞	38⅛	37 13-16	37⅞
Lard—				
October	..	..	..	5.80

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—The absence of advices from Chicago doubtless had an unfavorable influence on speculation in wheat at this point. The Western market was closed on account of a local holiday. The market here opened at an advance of ⅛c, steadied about ⅛c, and for a time ruled firm on better cables than had been looked for. Later, however, a weaker feeling prevailed, as the closing cables were not satisfactory and there was no speculative support. The market eased off about ½c and ruled very dull. The demand from exporters was unsatisfactory and the visible supply showed an increase greater than expected, although the figures were incomplete, as they lacked the Chicago and lake returns. The market was finally weak in tone at a net decline of about ½c. Spot wheat closed dull; sales, 280,000 bushels, including 200,000 at outports. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board afloat basis, were as follows: No. 2 red, 76⅞c spot; new No. 1 Northern Duluth, 80¾c spot; new No. 1 Northern Duluth, 78⅜c to arrive; No. 1 hard Duluth, 80¾c afloat.

MINNEA

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus and profits, $2,500,000
9 and 11 Nassau St.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,500,000

BANKERS' CARDS.

Holmes & Co.,
EMPIRE BUILDING,
71 Broadway, New York.
Members { N. Y. Stock Exchange. N. Y. Cotton Exchange. Chicago Board of Trade.
Branch Office: HOFFMAN HOUSE.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
11, 13, 15, & 17 Broad St.
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight. Railroads reorganized and trade conmbinations effected. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors.
U. S. Bonds, all issues, bought and sold.
Branch Offices: 202 FIFTH AV., cor. 25th St. 487 BROADWAY, Silk Ex'ge Bldg 56 WORTH ST. & 39 Thomas St. 87 HUDSON ST., Mercantile Ex. 16 COURT ST., Brooklyn.

New York Telephone, 4914 Cortlandt. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.

Geo. H. PRENTISS & Co
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
37 William St., New York. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

"OUTSIDE" SECURITIES. TEL. 2784 BROAD.

Henry S. Strauss,
BROKER AND DEALER IN
Investment Securities,
37-39 NEW STREET, NEW YORK.

FINANCIAL.

REORGANIZATION OF THE
Wisconsin Central System.

Notice is hereby given that, on and after October 4th, 1899, holders of Certificates representing Stocks and Securities of the Companies forming the Wisconsin Central System deposited under the Plan of Reorganization, dated April 10th, 1899, may receive the new Securities and cash to which they are entitled upon presentation of such Reorganization Certificates at the office of the UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY, No. 45 Wall St., New York.

Each holder must deliver to the Trust Company the Reorganization Certificates held by him properly scheduled, and give information for filling out the new Certificates. Not more than 100 schedules will be received on any day, and the new Securities and cash will be ready the following business day.

The new Bonds are for $1,000 each, and the new Shares (Trust Certificates) are of the par value of $100 each. Scrip will not be issued for fractional amounts, but holders entitled to fractions may, on terms to be arranged, either sell their rights thereto, or purchase such amounts as may be required to complete an entire Bond or Share.

Holders forwarding Reorganization Certificates must furnish names and addresses for registration of the Shares, and state whether they desire to buy or sell fractions. They should also state whether they desire the new Securities sent by express, at their expense, or by registered mail.

New York, September 27th, 1899.

GEORGE COPPELL, Chairman of the Reorganization Managers.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

80 Broadway.
New York, October 2, 1899.

In accordance with the terms of the LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY'S SOUTH AND NORTH ALABAMA SINKING FUND 6 PER CENT. MORTGAGE to this company as trustee, dated April 1, 1880, twenty thousand dollars ($20,000) have been paid to this company, to be invested in the purchase of bonds of said issue for the Sinking Fund, and notice is hereby given that sealed proposals for the sale of said bonds, to the amount that the above-named sum will purchase, will be received at the office of the UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, NO. 80 BROADWAY, and opened at noon on Monday, Oct. 16, 1899, when the lowest offer will be accepted, provided it does not exceed par and accrued interest, together with 10 per cent. of the par value in addition thereto.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Chicago & Southwestern Railway Company's First Mortgage 30 Year 7% Bonds, Due November First, 1899.

Notice is hereby given that the PRINCIPAL of the CHICAGO & SOUTHWESTERN FIRST MORTGAGE 30 YEAR 7% BONDS, MATURING NOVEMBER FIRST, 1899, will be paid on said date, at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 Wall Street. The INTEREST ACCRUED on said date will be paid at the office of THE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, 13 William Street, New York City.

The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R'y Co.
By W. G. PURDY, President.

To the Holders of Certificates of Deposit
OF THE
Central Trust Company of New York
FOR STOCK OF
American Spirits Manufacturing Company,
Kentucky Distilleries and Warehouse Company,
Spirits Distributing Company, and
Standard Distilling and Distributing Company.

The CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY will receive the above-named Certificates of deposit, assigned in blank, on and after OCTOBER 9TH, 1899, and will be prepared to deliver Common and Preferred Stock of the DISTILLING COMPANY OF AMERICA, in accordance with Agreements dated June 21st, 1899, and July 28th, 1899.

Certificates surrendered are not required to be stamped, except when the new stock is desired in a different name.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New York.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY'S REORGANIZATION CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT FOR THE SECURITIES MENTIONED BELOW, ISSUED UNDER THE PLAN AND AGREEMENT DATED SEPTEMBER 28, 1898, FOR THE REORGANIZATION OR CONSOLIDATION OF THE CENTRAL OHIO RAIROAD COMPANY, SANDUSKY, MANSFIELD AND NEWARK RAILROAD COMPANY, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI MIDLAND RAILROAD COMPANY, NEWARK, SOMERSET, AND STRAITSVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, AND PITTSBURGH JUNCTION RAILROAD COMPANY, NAMELY:

Central Ohio Railroad Company 4½ Per Cent. Bonds;
Sandusky, Mansfield and Newark Railroad Company 7 Per Cent. Bonds;
Columbus and Cincinnati Midland Railroad Company 4½ Per Cent. Bonds;
Newark, Somerset, and Straitsville Railroad Company 5 Per Cent. Bonds;
Pittsburgh Junction Railroad Company First Mortgage 6 Per Cent. Bonds;
Pittsburgh Junction Railroad Company Second Mortgage 5 Per Cent. Bonds;
Pittsburgh Junction Terminal Company 5 Per Cent. Bonds;
Pittsburgh Junction Railroad Company Preferred Stock.

Holders of the above-named Mercantile Trust Company's Reorganization Certificates of Deposit are notified that pending the delivery of the new Pittsburgh Junction and Middle Division First Mortgage 3½ Per Cent. Gold Bonds, the undersigned have arranged to advance the cash payments to which the holders of such Certificates of Deposit will be entitled under the Plan, together with the interest upon the new bonds up to November 1st, 1899. Holders of such Reorganization Certificates of Deposit may receive such cash payments and interest on and after OCTOBER 9TH, 1899, upon presentation of their Reorganization Certificates of Deposit at the office of the Depositary, THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, to be appropriately stamped.

The new Pittsburgh Junction and Middle Division First Mortgage 3½ Per Cent. Gold Bonds excoupons maturing November 1st, 1899, and prior thereto, will be delivered as soon as the engraving is completed, of which due notice will be given.

Dated, October 7th, 1899.

SPEYER & CO.,
KUHN, LOEB & CO.,
SPEYER BROTHERS,
Reorganization Managers.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY'S REORGANIZATION CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT FOR THE SECURITIES MENTIONED BELOW, ISSUED UNDER THE PLAN AND AGREEMENT DATED SEPTEMBER 28, 1898, FOR THE REORGANIZATION OR CONSOLIDATION OF THE CENTRAL OHIO RAIROAD COMPANY, SANDUSKY, MANSFIELD AND NEWARK RAILROAD COMPANY, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI MIDLAND RAILROAD COMPANY, NEWARK, SOMERSET, AND STRAITSVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, AND PITTSBURGH JUNCTION RAILROAD COMPANY, NAMELY:

Central Ohio Railroad Company Preferred Stock;
Central Ohio Railroad Company Common Stock;
Sandusky, Mansfield and Newark Railroad Company Stock;
Columbus and Cincinnati Midland Railroad Company Preferred Stock;
Pittsburgh Junction Railroad Company Common Stock.

Holders of the above-named Mercantile Trust Company's Reorganization Certificates of Deposit are hereby notified that they may receive the new securities to be issued under said Plan, together with any cash payments to which they may be entitled, upon presentation and surrender of their Reorganization Certificates of Deposit at the office of the Depositary, THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY, No. 120 Broadway, New York, on and after OCTOBER 9th, 1899. The new Preferred Shares (Trust Certificates) are of the par value of $100 each. Scrip exchangeable in round amounts for the new Trust Certificates will be issued for fractional amounts of new shares. Holders entitled to fractions of shares may either sell the fractions to the undersigned, or may purchase from the undersigned such amounts as may be necessary to entitle them to an entire share. Holders transmitting Reorganization Certificates of Deposit by mail should indicate whether they wish to sell or buy such fractions, and whether they wish the new securities sent by registered mail or express, at their expense.

Dated, October 7th, 1899.

SPEYER & CO.,
KUHN, LOEB & CO.,
SPEYER BROTHERS,
Reorganization Managers.

THE TEXAS & PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
EASTERN DIVISION
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
Texas and Pacific Railway Co.,
DATED MAY 15TH, 1875.

The holders of the following Texas and Pacific Railway Company First Mortgage Eastern Division Bonds, secured by mortgage dated the 15th day of May, A. D. 1875, are hereby notified to present them to the Mercantile Trust Company, No. 120 Broadway, New York City, for payment at par value, the same having been designated by lot for payment in accordance with the terms creating the Sinking Fund of the Mortgage. The holders of the bonds so designated will have until the date of the next interest payment, March 1st, 1900, to present the same for redemption at the par value thereof, and if not presented by that date, the interest on the same will cease:

48	861	1537	1998	2442	3055	3512
59	872	1604	2005	2500	3087	3529
102	910	1618	2044	2570	3106	3593
135	972	1648	2104	2637	3114	3605
149	1035	1649	2132	2675	3135	3616
153	1194	1688	2148	2750	3272	3630
188	1242	1718	2154	2759	3276	3723
231	1290	1743	2173	2850	3305	3779
376	1439	1785	2182	2858	3306	3874
403	1441	1797	2207	2866	3322	3919
576	1446	1822	2216	2886	3364	3981
599	1457	1851	2225	2921	3369	3992
640	1475	1924	2242	2944	3423	4036
662	1491	1962	2363	2946	3476	4078
702	1536	1972	2365	2985	3498	4120

GEORGE D. KRUMBHAAR, C. D. SATTERLEE, } Trustees.
New York, October 2d, 1899.

BANKING HOUSE
HAIGHT & FREESE
New York, 53 Broadway.
Philadelphia, 402 Walnut.
Boston, 85 State Street.
Our offices being connected by private wires, enables us to promptly execute orders for INVESTMENT or on MARGIN, 3 to 5 per cent. on the NEW YORK, BOSTON and PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGES.
Write or call for our "400-PAGE SECURITY MANUAL," containing the information needed to deal in securities profitably, with reports, dividends, and prices for 10 to 30 years, issued gratis and mailed free, also Stock, Grain, and Cotton letter. Government, Municipal, and Railroad Bond Quotations furnished on application for purchase, sale, or exchange.
Uptown Offices, 1,132 Broadway, near 26th St.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, Oct. 11th, 1899,
at 12½ o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.
1 share City Bank, N. Y.
10 shs. Texas Pacific Land Trust.
BY ORDER OF THE BROOKLYN TRUST CO., EXECUTOR OF GEORGE S. LITCHFIELD, DECEASED.
13 shs. Yellow Pine Co. Pfd.
13 shs. Yellow Pine Co. Common.
8 shs. Central Fireworks Co. Preferred.
10 shs. Central Fireworks Co. Common.
8 shs. United States Express Co.
13 shs. South Brooklyn Saw-Mill Co.
BY ORDER OF TRUSTEE.
9 shs. Adams Express Co.
4 shs. N. Y., New Haven & Hartford R. R.
$500 Adams Express Co. 4 p. c. Bds., 1948.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
1 share Chemical National Bank.
20 shs. People's Trust Co. of Brooklyn.
20 shs. Franklin Trust Co. of Brooklyn.
5 shs. Plaza Bank of N. Y.
100 shs. Produce Exchange Trust Co.
10 shs. German Alliance Insurance Co.
25 shs. Phenix Insurance Co.
35 shs. Standard Tobacco Stemmer Co.
3,000 shs. Pande Basin Gold Mining Co.
50 shs. Merchants' Refrigerating Co.
1,000 shs. Peck Montana Co.
50 shs. Trust Co. of America.
11 shs. National Bank of Commerce.
5 shs. Guaranty Trust Co.
3 shs. Brooklyn Trust Co.
20 shs. Oriental Bank Co.
50 shs. Mechanics' and Traders' Bank.
25 shs. North American Trust Co.
50 shs. Merchants' Natl. Bank.
25 shs. Importers' and Traders' Natl. Bank
$5,000 City East Portland, Oregon, 6 p. c. Water Bds., 1921.
$10,000 City of Albina, Oregon, 6 p. c. Park Bds., 1921.
$16,000 Chic., Bur. & Quincy R. R., Iowa Div., 4 p. c. Skg. Fund Bds., 1919.
50 shs. Produce Exchange Trust Co.
35 shs. 9th National Bank.
30 shs. R. W. Bliss Co. common.
100 shs. Williamsburgh Trust Co.
50 shs. Colonial Trust Co.
50 shs. National Surety Co.
20 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
28 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
3 shs. Eighth Ward Bank (Brooklyn.)

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.
AUCTION SALE
STOCKS AND BONDS
Tuesday, Oct. 10, 1899, at 12:30 P.M.
At the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
25 shares American Food Co., $50 each.
10 shares Lawyers' Title Insurance Co., $100 each.
Warehouse receipt for 167 bales Sumatra Tobacco, 31 bales Havana Tobacco, and 142 cases Domestic Tobacco, (hypothecated.)
Lists at Auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

THE TRUST CO. OF AMERICA,
149 BROADWAY,
(Northwest Corner Liberty St.)
CAPITAL . $2,500,000
SURPLUS . $2,500,000
Allows Interest on Daily Balances,
subject to cheque through the New York Clearing House or payable at sight, and on Certificates of Deposit.
Acts as Trustee, Receiver, Committee, Executor, Guardian, Administrator, Assignee, Registrar and Transfer and Fiscal Agent.
Is a legal depository for Court and Trust Funds.
Loans Money on Bond and Mortgage.
Special attention given to the management of real estate and the collection and remittance of rents.
Carefully selected securities for investment always on hand.
Transacts a General Banking Business.

OFFICERS:
ASHBEL P. FITCH, President. WM. BARBOUR, Vice-President.
WM. H. LEUPP, Vice-President. H. S. MANNING, Vice-President.
LAWRENCE O. MURRAY, Trust Officer.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Secretary.
THOMAS C. CLARKE, Jr., Asst. Sec'y.
ALBERT L. BANISTER, Treasurer.
W. HUNT HALL, Asst. Treasurer.
DIRECTORS:
ASHBEL P. FITCH, WILLIAM E. SPIER,
WILLIAM BARBOUR, ANSON R. FLOWER,
HENRY S. MANNING, HENRY S. REDMOND,
SAMUEL A. MAXWELL, JOHN R. HEGEMAN,
MYRON T. HERRICK, C. I. HUDSON,
CHAS. F. CUTLER, S. C. T. DODD,
EMERSON McMILLIN, WILLARD BROWN,
H. O. HAVEMEYER, PHILIP LEHMAN,
JAMES M. DONALD, EDWARD F. CRAGIN,
GEORGE CROCKER, GEO. BLUMENTHAL,
J. WILLIAM CLARK, EDWARD C. SCHAEFER,
JOEL F. FREEMAN, FRANK JAY GOULD.

OFFICE OF
Union Pacific Railroad Co.
No. 120 Broadway, New York.

To Holders of Collateral Trust
Non-Cumulative Series A Income Bonds
OF THE
Oregon Short Line Railroad Co:

Union Pacific Railroad Company desiring to acquire a majority of the Collateral Trust Non-Cumulative Series A Five Per Cent. Income Bonds of the Oregon Short Line Railroad Company, offers to holders of such bonds to exchange the same for its own First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds, bond for bond, interest to be adjusted as accrued to September 1, 1899.

This is not to constitute a standing offer, but it is intended this offer shall cease without further notification as soon as sufficient bonds have been exchanged for the purposes of Union Pacific Railroad Company.

Holders of the Oregon Short Line Five Per Cent. Income Bonds, Series A, desiring to avail of this offer will promptly tender their bonds for exchange, either to the Old Colony Trust Company, Boston, or Union Pacific Railroad Company, 120 Broadway, New York.

Dated September 1, 1899.
ALEX. MILLAR, Secretary.

September 28, 1899.
FURTHER NOTICE.
A majority of the Oregon Short Line Income A Bonds having been received under the above offer of exchange, said offer will terminate on October 16th 1899.
ALEX. MILLAR, Secretary.

"OUTSIDE" SECURITIES
DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER 18 Wall St

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company.
ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors and for such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, corner of Third and Smith Streets, in Cincinnati, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, October 25, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M. The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall Street, New York, at 3 o'clock P. M., Thursday, October 5, 1899, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M., Thursday, October 26, 1899.
E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.
Cincinnati, September 23, 1899.

The Denver and Rio Grande Railroad Company.
New York, September 30th, 1899.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at the principal office of the Company, in Denver, Colorado, on the third Tuesday of October next (being the 17th of said month) at 12:00 o'clock noon.
The transfer books will close at 12:00 o'clock noon October 7th, and reopen on the morning of November 6th, 1899.
By order of the Board of Directors.
EDGAR H BOOTH, Secretary.

Central Park, North & East River Railroad Company.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the above-named Company for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election will be held at the office of the Company, 621 Broadway, New York City, on Tuesday, October 17, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon.
C. E. WARREN, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders for the election of President and Directors of the Langville Black and Carbon Co. will be held at the office of the Company, Room 102, Times Building, New York City, on the 16th day of October, 1899, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.
A. G. PAINE, President.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

SPECIAL MEETING.
The Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company.
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.
Richmond, Va., Aug. 16, 1899.
Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the Stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company is called and will be held at the office of the Company, in the Pace Building, in the City of Richmond, State of Virginia, at 12 o'clock noon on Tuesday, October 24th, 1899, to consider and act upon such measures as may be presented, designed to aid the Greenbrier Railway Company in the construction of its railroad, including a contemplated issue by the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company of its bonds for not more than the principal sum of $3,000,000, to bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum, the principal to be payable on December 1st, 1899, and both principal and interest to be payable in gold coin of the United States of the present standard of weight and fineness, and without deduction from either principal or interest for any taxes, assessments, or stamp duties which the Railway Company may be required to pay or to retain therefrom by any present or future law, (such bonds to be secured by a mortgage on the franchises and railway of the said Greenbrier Railway Company,) and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.
The stock transfer books of the Company will be closed at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, New York, on Tuesday, September 26th, 1899, at 3 P. M., and will be reopened on Wednesday, October 25th, 1899, at 10 A. M.
C. E WELLFORD. Secretary.

ANNUAL MEETING.
The Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company.
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.
Richmond, Va., August 16th, 1899.
Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting, (including the ratification of all acts of the Board of Directors and all committees thereof, since the last annual meeting,) will be held at the office of the Company in the Pace Building, in the City of Richmond, Virginia, on Tuesday, the 24th day of October, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M.
The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. MORGAN & CO., No. 23 Wall Street, New York, on Tuesday, September 26th, 1899, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on Wednesday, October 25th, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M.
C. E. WELLFORD, Secretary.

Norfolk & Western Railway Co.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Norfolk and Western Railway Company will be held at the principal office of the Company, in the City of Roanoke, Virginia, on THURSDAY, the 12th day of October, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, for the consideration of the annual report, the election of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting for action, including the election of Independent Auditors to audit the books and accounts of the Company at the close of the fiscal year, and the authorization and approval of the location and construction of a branch about 7.2 miles in length between a point on the main line near the mouth of Crab Creek, Montgomery County, Virginia, and a point on the New River Division near Back Creek, Pulaski County, Virginia. The stock transfer books will be closed at the close of business on Saturday, September 30th, 1899, and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M., Monday, October 16th, 1899.
A. J. HEMPHILL, Secretary.
Roanoke, Va., August 2d, 1899.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.
The Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company.
Richmond, Va., August 16th, 1899.
A dividend of ONE PER CENT. has been declared on the stock of the company, payable October 25, 1899, to stockholders of record on the closing of the transfer books on Tuesday, September 26, 1899.
The transfer books will close at the office of J. P. MORGAN & CO., 23 Wall Street, New York, on Tuesday, September 26, 1899, at 3 P. M., and will reopen on Wednesday, October 25th, at 10 A. M.
THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY COMPANY.
By C. E. WELLFORD. Secretary.

Detroit, Mackinac & Marquette R. R. Co.
Detroit, Mich., Oct. 3d, 1899.
ONE (1) PER CENT. will be paid to the registered holders of the Land Grant Bonds of this Company on the 13th of October, 1899, being interest for six months ending September 3d, 1899.
Transfer books will close at the Central Trust Company of New York on October 10th, and reopen 14th instant.
Blank orders may be procured at office of the Trust Company, 54 Wall Street, New York.
JAMES McMILLAN, F. E. DRIGGS, } Trustees.

Havana Commercial Company, Preferred Stock Dividend.
32 Broadway, New York, Sept. 26, 1899.
The Board of Directors, at a meeting held this day, have declared a quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. on the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable October 16th, to stockholders of record.
Transfer books will close Thursday, October 5th, and reopen Tuesday, October 17th.
FORD HUNTINGTON, Treasurer.

Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland Railroad Company.
October 10, 1899.
The semi-annual dividend of three per cent. will be paid on the preferred stock of this Company on November 1st, 1899, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York.
The transfer books will close at 3 o'clock P. M. Oct. 20th, 1899, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. Nov. 2d, 1899. Cleve., Cin., Chic. & St. L. Ry. Co.
C. F. COX, Treasurer.

Norfolk & Southern R. R. Co.
100 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, Sept. 19, 1899.
Dividend No. 30.
A quarterly dividend of ONE PER CENT. upon the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable Oct. 10, 1899, at the office of the Atlantic Trust Company, 39 William Street, to stockholders of record of Oct. 2, 1899. Transfer books will be closed Oct. 2, 1899, and reopened Oct. 11, 1899. By order of the Board of Directors.
M. W. DOMINICK, Treasurer.

Office of the North River Insurance Company,
44-48 Cedar St., New York, October 3d, 1899.
A dividend of Four Per Cent. upon the Capital Stock of the Company has this day been declared, payable on and after 10th of October inst. The transfer book will be closed from the 3d until the 10th inst. By order
F. H. CRUM, Secretary.

New York Produce Exchange Bank.
New York, Oct. 3, 1899.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, a dividend of Three Per Cent. was declared, payable Oct. 16th; books to be closed from Oct. 7th to 16th, inclusive.
WILLIAM A. SHERMAN, Cashier.

LOST AND FOUND.

NOTICE.—Certificates for twenty Erie Railroad Preferred Shares, Numbers 26,309 and 26,310, having been lost, the transfer of the same has been stopped and new certificates will be applied for and issued in due course. Apply WOOLSTON & BEETON, 6A Austin Friars, London, England.

A NEW TRUST IN GERMANY.

Cotton Spinners Unite and Consumers Have Complained.

BERLIN, Oct. 9.—A German cotton spinners' trust has been formed by Rhenish, Westphalian, Saxon, and Silesian firms comprising 95 per cent. of the cotton-spinning establishments of the empire.

The Association of Cotton Yarn Consumers has issued a circular complaining that the trust's terms are such that henceforth the foreign spinner will be able to get German yarns 15 per cent. cheaper than they can be got by Germans.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

The Brokerage Committee of the New York Fire Insurance Exchange will meet today.

The special meeting of the Southeastern Tariff Association, (fire underwriters,) which was called for Oct. 11, will be held at Washington, D. C., instead of Hot Springs, Va.

The insurance on the dwelling, contents, and barns of S. L. Bailey, at Middlebush, N. J., which were damaged by fire last Thursday, was distributed as follows: Citizens' of New York, $3,250; Spring Garden, $3,250; Phenix of Brooklyn, $1,000. Miller & Maltbie will adjust the loss.

Chicago advices state that most of the fire insurance companies will apply for admission to the Western Union, so far as Kentucky and Tennessee are concerned. There is some speculation as to the probable action of J. T. Dargan, the Southern manager of the Imperial Insurance Company of London.

New York plate-glass underwriters are endeavoring to obtain the formation of a plate-glass insurance compact to embrace the State of Illinois, excepting Chicago. The operation of the local compact in Chicago is reported as moderately successful in regard to rates, but less satisfactory as to the regulation of commissions.

Assistant Secretary Feerink of the Netherlands Fire Insurance Company of The Hague, who has just completed a tour of inspection of the United States, and will sail for Holland Saturday, speaking yesterday of the condition of the fire insurance business on the Pacific Coast, said: "The Pacific Coast managers feel as if they are standing over a volcano, since they do not know whether the rate compact will hold together for any amount of time. The reduction of rates by 20 per cent. and more was the only way to keep things together at the beginning of the year. Some companies are making a profit, while others have suffered rather heavily in losses this year. They have to face adverse legislation and a constant advance in expenses. Some underwriters believe that the tariff will not smash, but there is no certainty. The general feeling is gloomy."

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Oct. 9	334,568
To date this year	135,970,083
Corresponding date last year	81,183,890

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Oct. 9	$1,409,500
To date this year	$702,055,670
Corresponding date last year	$639,703,710

Money rates: Collateral loans on call, 6@ 19 per cent.; at three months, 6 per cent.; at six months, 6 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 5½ per cent.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. C. & F. pf	1⅜	Met. W. S. El. of Chi. pf	1
Am. Smelt. & Ref	1	Mobile & Ohio	½
Am. Steel & Wire	2½	Nat. Biscuit	½
Am. S. & W. pf	1¼	Nat. Biscuit pf	1
Am. Tobacco pf	1	Nat. Steel	½
Am. Steel Hoop pf	½	Nat. Steel pf	½
Balt. & Ohio pf	½	Nat. Lead	⅝
Canadian Pacific	1¼	Nat. Steel pf	½
Chi., Ind. & L.	⅛	Pressed S. Car	½
Chi. Term. Tr. pf	½	Pullman Car	½
Cleve., L. & W. pf	1	Rep. Iron & Steel pf	1⅞
Erie 2d pf	1½	U. S. Leather	½
General Electric	½	W. & L. E. 1st pf	2

Stocks Declined.

Am. Cotton Oil	⅛	Mexican Central	⅝
Am. Ice	1½	M. & St. L. 2d pf	½
Am. Sugar Ref	¾	Missouri Pacific	½
Am. Tobacco	2	N. Y. Air Brake	6½
B'klyn Rapid Transit	⅛	Pacific Coast	⅝
Chi., B. & Q.	⅝	People's Gas, Chicago	½
Chi. & East. Ill.	½	P., C., C. & St. L.	½
Chi., M. & St. P. pf	1⅛	Reading 1st pf	¾
Col. Midland	1	Reading 2d pf	1
Cont. Tobacco	½	St. L. S. W.	1
Del. & Hudson	½	St. L. S. W. pf	1
Del., L. & W.	1½	St. Paul & Dul.	2
Erie Tel. & Tel.	2	Tenn. Coal & Iron	1
Int. Paper pf	1½	Texas Pacific L. Tr.	⅜
Manhattan Con.	⅝	Twin City R. T.	½
Met. Street Railway	1¼	U. S. Rubber	½

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Can. South. 2d	1	N. Y. Cent., Mich.	
Mo., K. & T. ext. 5s	1	Cent. 3½s	1

Bonds Declined.

B'klyn Un. El. 1st	1	Chi., St. P., M. & O. con. 6s	1
Evansv. & T. H. gen.	1		

MARKET CONDITIONS.

Much irregularity was shown in yesterday's market, though the total of transactions was barely beyond 300,000 shares. The cry of tight money was heard again on all sides. Yet bankers generally are assuring business friends that the period of stringency is close to its end—that a return flow of money from the West will soon be largely coming this way, and that, coincidentally, Wall Street will be able to rely upon continuing money market ease.

One of the most important bankers in the Stock Exchange district, summarizing current and prospective conditions, said yesterday: "The truth is that we are trying to put out all the money we can on time at fair rates, and none of us will be surprised if funds reach New York within the next sixty or ninety days in volume which will enforce rates, both call and time, materially lower than was the average a year ago; indeed, I personally look forward to a 3 per cent. money market as normal for the end of this year."

Assurance of this sort comes not from one, but from many authorities. Thus the situation seems to be that those financial interests which have the closest and most influential relations in money market affairs are expectant of changes for the better soon.

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Foreign conditions are not encouraging. Yet there is here such an independence of involved financial conditions at London, Paris, and Berlin that no international banker is expecting that the United States will be hurt by either probable or possible troubles which may be developed abroad. We are in the situation of creditors, we have the right to draw from every country of Europe, our position being that of collector not of debtor—and this is not the situation of possible embarrassment.

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As in money market possibilities so is the record as to Transvaal war contingencies—the situation of the United States being that of a profiter through whatsoever gravities may come. Actual war would but extend the markets for our products, agricultural and industrial. And though bear speculators on the Stock Exchange may make much ado temporarily over possible interference with commerce on both accounts, we can find for ourselves really only financial profit in either.

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Anthracite coal combination contracts have been formally signed.

THE COURSE OF THE MARKET.

The market yesterday was dull and irregular, but comparatively firm. Less than 350,000 shares, all told, were traded in, and of this total United States Leather took practically one-sixth. Only in eight other stocks did the transactions go beyond the 10,000 mark. There was some buying for London account, but it was confined to a few of the railroad stocks. Call money rates were somewhat higher than on Saturday, the figure at one time reaching 19 per cent. As low as 6 per cent., however, was touched during the day, and the bulk of the loans was made at from 8 to 12 per cent.

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Trading in American Steel and Wire was a very conspicuous feature of the market, and the closing quotation for the day, 53, marked a net gain of 2½ points, the greatest gain made in any stock, while the preferred rose 1¼ points. Several factors were responsible for the strength of the stock. One of these was the presence in the city of John W. Gates, Chairman of the Board of the company. Coincident with his coming it was announced from Chicago that the company had purchased the Breaker Island blast furnaces and rolling mill property of the Troy Steel Company, while at the same time it was stated that the earnings of the company at the present time are extraordinary—so extraordinary, indeed, that they may justify a dividend on the common stock at the first of the year. Chicago people identified with the property are said to be quietly taking up the stock at every opportunity. All told, 27,000 shares were dealt in.

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It was, too, a good day for certain of the other steel stocks. National Steel, on sales of some 2,000 shares, scored a gain of one-half point on the common, and a like gain on the preferred; Federal Steel common appreciated one-eighth; Republic Iron and Steel preferred rose 1⅞, though the common fell off a point and Pressed Steel Car showed a gain of ½ on common and of ¼ on preferred. In all these cases the reports concerning the companies showed that they were running full blast and their earnings were most encouraging.

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On the other hand, some few of the iron and steel stocks showed declines, which were not at all justified by the facts. American Tin Plate common fell off ⅝ on sales of 200 shares, and this though it was reported from Indianapolis that a right of way had been secured for a road which it is understood the company is backing, and which will insure to it an entrance into the coal fields of the State. Tennessee Coal and Iron, whose prosperity is beyond question, from all reports, declined a full point, while Colorado Fuel and Iron depreciated ⅛ of a point. In connection with the improvements being made by the Colorado company, it is stated from Pueblo, Col., that the new furnaces will soon be in operation, while the capacity of the rail mill will be increased about 100 per cent.

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Save and except in Brooklyn Rapid Transit, the sales of which totaled 27,900, the local traction stocks were comparatively neglected, and, what was rather remarkable, each one of them showed a decline for the day. Less than 500 shares

ey being erected in Newark by the United Gas Improvement Company of Philadelphia.

Arrival of a considerable amount of gold from Europe.

Unanimous agreement of representatives of transcontinental lines to advance rates on grain Nov. 1.

East-bound shipments of freight from Chicago stated to be heavier than the present car supply can handle.

Increase of $2,172 in Flint and Père Marquette's surplus for August, making an increase of $27,130 since Jan. 1.

Advance of half a cent in the posted rate for long sterling exchange.

Action expected to be taken this week by the Directors of the Chicago Union Traction Company looking to the listing of the shares of the company on the New York Stock Exchange.

Unusually heavy demands for fractional currency from various trade centres throughout the country reported by the Treasury Department.

Increase of $109,754 in Illinois Central's net earnings for August, making an increase of $256,207 since July 1. Increase of $307,878 in gross earnings for September.

Statement that no changes are to be made in the Board of Directors of the Union Pacific Railroad at the meeting to-day.

Declaration of the regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. on Great Northern preferred stock.

Increase of $56,651 in Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville's net earnings for August, making an increase of $96,004 since July 1.

Advices from the Northwest that the railroads there are unable to keep pace with the trade, and that some mills are shutting down until cars can be obtained.

Increase of $8,521 in St. Joseph and Grand Island's surplus for August, making an increase of $35,158 since July 1.

Definite statement that the Breaker Island blast furnaces and rolling mill property of the Troy Steel Company have been purchased in the interest of the American Steel and Wire Company.

Surplus of $648,337 shown by Wisconsin Central for the year ended June 30, an increase of $139,281.

Business resumed by the Mollenhauer sugar refinery after a shut-down of several weeks.

Time extended until Oct. 31 for the conversion of National Linseed Oil shares and certificates into American Linseed Company stock.

According to Indianapolis advices it is now believed that the Evansville and Terre Haute Railroad Company will no longer hinder the entrance of the Southern Indiana Road into Terre Haute.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned at 6@19 per cent., closing at 8 per cent.

Time money, 6 per cent. for all periods.

Mercantile paper, 5½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 6 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6@6½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statements: Exchanges, $119,614,591; balances, $7,413,971; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $92,175.

Money on call in London, 3 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 4⅜@4⅞ per cent., and for three months' bills, 4⅞ per cent.

Foreign exchange was firm. Nominal rates were $4.82½ for sixty days and $4.87 for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.81¾@$4.81⅞; demand, $4.86¼; cables, $4.87⅛@$4.87¼. Commercial bills were $4.80½@$4.82. Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.23⅜@5.23¾ less 1-16 and 5.20⅝; reichsmarks, 95⅝@94⅞ 15-16 and 94⅞@94 15-16; guilders, 39 15-16 and 40⅛.

Exchange on New York, at domestic centres: Boston—5c discount @12½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.50 discount; bank, par. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c premium; telegraphic, 15c premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-10c discount; selling, par. Savannah—Buying, ⅛c discount over $200; selling, par over $200. St. Louis—75c discount. Cincinnati—Between banks, par @40c discount; over counter, 50c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—American securities were somewhat dull at the opening on the poor statement of the Associated Banks of New York. Prices later improved, with Louisville showing the greatest strength. Near the close the market eased off and the close was easy. There was little demand.

Consols for money, 103⅜; consols for the account, 103⅝; Canadian, 9⅞; Erie, 13⅜; Erie first preferred, 37⅜; Illinois Central, 115; Union Pacific preferred, 73⅛; St. Paul, 128⅜; New York Central, 138¼; Pennsylvania, 67⅝; Reading, 11⅛; Northern Pacific preferred, 76⅜; Atchison, 21½; Louisville, 83⅜; Grand Trunk 7s, Anaconda, 10⅝.

Money, 3 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 4⅜@4⅝ per cent, and for three months' bills 4⅞ per cent.

Amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day, £160,000. Gold premiums: Buenos Ayres, 135.00; Madrid, 24.15; Lisbon, 42; Rome, 7.50.

Bar silver steady at 26 13-16d per ounce. Spanish fours closed at 60¼.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Oct. 9.—The Bourse was firm today, although toward the end there was a slight reaction. Realizations were in progress from opening to closing, and London appeared ready to absorb. The summoning of Parliament is regarded as giving some hope of a peaceful solution of the Transvaal imbroglio. International shares were fairly maintained, though Brazilians were easier and Spanish 4s fluctuated slightly, the latter closing at 61.67½. Rio Tintos and De Beers' mining shares were firm. Kaffirs were dull. Three per cent. rentes, 100f 50c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 31¼c for checks.

BERLIN, Oct. 9.—Home funds were firm on the Boerse to-day. Canadian Pacific Railway shares showed a good rise, as did also Northern Pacifics. Local securities were irregular, though bank shares were well maintained. Exchange on London, 20 marks 50½ pfennigs for checks.

FRANKFORT, Oct. 9.—The market today, encouraged by news from the other Bourses, was firm. Spanish 4s, Portuguese and Mexicans were harder and Americans improved.

MADRID, Oct. 9.—Spanish 4s closed today at 71.45. Gold was quoted at 24.60.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
1,560	Am. Steel & W...	51¾	53⅝	51½	53
11,460	Am. Sug. Ref...	141⅜	142½	140⅞	141⅜
1,640	Am. Tob.	124⅛	124⅛	121½	122
1,800	A., T. & S. F. pf.	63¼	63¼	62½	62⅝
24,320	Brook. R. T.	88	88⅜	87⅛	87⅝
2,120	C., B. & Q.	129⅞	130	129⅝	129⅝
60	Chi. Gt. West.	14⅜	14⅜	14	14⅛
8,770	C., M. & St. P.	125¼	125½	124⅝	124⅝
290	C., R. I. & P.	112⅜	112¾	112⅜	112⅜
380	Con. Tobacco	43½	43¾	43	43
1,730	Federal Steel	54½	55¾	54½	54¾
3,400	Louis. & Nash	81⅜	81⅞	80½	80⅝
1,300	Manhattan	108	108¼	107⅜	107⅜
20	Mex. Cent.	14½	14½	14¼	14¼
130	Mo. Pacific	44¾	44¾	44¼	44½
30	N. Y. O. & W.	24⅝	24⅝	24½	24½
10	National Lead	30	30	30	30
210	Nor. Pacific	52⅝	52⅝	52	52
70	Nor. Pacific pf.	74½	74½	74½	74½
10	Pacific Mail	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜
470	People's Gas	110	110	106¼	106¼
30	P., C. C. & St. L.	75⅞	73⅞	73⅞	73⅞
340	Reading 1st pf.	58⅞	58⅞	58½	58½
10	Rep. & Steel	28	28	28	28
280	Southern Pacific.	38	38⅛	37¼	37⅝
190	South. Ry. pf.	52¼	52½	52⅛	52⅛
90	Tenn. C. & I.	116¼	116¼	115	115
210	Union Pacific.	43¾	43⅞	43¾	43⅝
10	Union Pac. pf.	76⅛	76⅛	76⅛	76⅛
3,600	U. S. Leather.	14	15½	14	14⅜
180	U. S. Leath. pf.	77½	77⅝	77¼	77½
50	Wabash pf.	22	22	22	22
60	Western Union.	87½	88	87½	88
59,790					

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
$5,000	Am's'd'm Gas 5s	95	95	95	95
20,000	Mo. Pac. Con. 6s.	117⅝	117⅝	117⅝	117⅝
15,000	Wis. Cent. 1st...	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾
$40,000					

Trolley from Mineola to Long Beach.

ALBANY, Oct. 9.—The State Board of Railroad Commissioners has granted the application of the Nassau Belt Line Traction Company for permission to construct an electric road from Mineola through Hempstead to Long Beach, a distance of thirty miles. The company's capital is $300,000.

Incorporated in Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Oct. 9.—Certificates of incorporation were filed at the Secretary of State's office at Dover to-day as follows: Delaware Electric Company, Baltimore; capital, $200,000. American Motor-Mobile Company, New York; capital, $100,000.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Yesterday's market for outside securities was very dull, but prices held their own, and few changes of any importance were recorded during the day. The conditions prevailing did not tend to strengthen the market, for yesterday money rates were again high, and this is the chief cause of the dullness of the curb market. The total transactions of the day amounted to only a few thousand shares. Of some prominent issues there were only one or two sales, while others were entirely neglected. Brokers seem to have very few orders, and traders are staying out of the market. The slight improvement that showed toward the close of last week was checked yesterday by the return to high money rates. Apart from this, conditions can hardly be said to be unfavorable, and all told the market remains quite strong.

AMALGAMATED COPPER, traded in to the extent of a few hundred shares, sold from 90⅝ up to 91¼. Late in the day there was some demand for the stock, but not much stock was offered, and few sales were effected. It closed at 91 bid, a net gain of five-eighths of 1 point.

BRITISH COLUMBIA COPPER was fairly active late in the day. It sold up to 12⅛, and closed with a slight net gain at 11¾ bid. The buying of the stock seemed to be for the account of insiders.

NEW AMSTERDAM GAS.—A further decline occurred in the bonds of the New Amsterdam Gas Company without, however, affecting the price of the stocks. The bonds are depressed by rumors to the effect that the company will have some difficulty in meeting its fixed charges, but nothing new is produced in support of these statements. They are firmly denied by friends of the company, who say that these reports are without foundation. It is admitted that the New Amsterdam Gas Company cannot make money at the present price of gas, but it is receiving enough, it is said, to insure the prompt payment of next January's interest on the bonds of the company. These bonds yesterday sold down to 95 on sales of $20,000 of the bonds and at the close they were offered at 95½ with little or no demand. The common stock sold at 29¾ and closed with a fractional net loss at 29 bid. The preferred stock closed unchanged at 54 bid. The total trading in both issues amounted to only 300 or 400 shares.

DISTILLING OF AMERICA was weak. The common stock, on fairly active trading, sold down to 15 and closed at 15 bid, a net loss of one-half of 1 point. The preferred stock was offered over to 52½. The stock seems to be receiving no support from those who were most active purchasers of the stock during its recent activity, but it is said that the market plans of those who recently bought the stock have not been changed, and that Distilling of America will soon recover the loss of the last few weeks. However this may be, it is little argument in support of the stock's value. Of late more has been heard of market plans of interests close to the company than of the stock's intrinsic worth.

BUFFALO GAS stock was in demand yesterday. It sold at 8 and at the close was 8½ bid. One bond of the Buffalo Gas Company sold at 82.

Closing bids were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas	...	1⅝
New Amsterdam	29	29½
New Amsterdam pf.	54	55
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	...	95½

Industrials.

American Agricultural Chemical	40	...
American Agricul. Chem. pf., ex div	79	41
American Wool Goods	...	79½
American Wool Goods pf.	...	26½
American Writing Paper 5s	...	82⅞
Beet Sugar	...	87
Beet Sugar pf., ex div.	...	91
Distilling Company of America	...	30
Distilling Company of America pf.	...	81
Electric Axle Light & Power	...	15½
Electric Boat	...	5½
Electric Boat pf.	...	20
Havana Commercial	...	38
Havana Commercial pf., ex div.	...	24
International Pump	...	62¾
International Pump pf.	...	21¾
National Gramophone	...	23
National Salt	...	70
National Salt pf., ex div.	...	73
National Tube	...	46½
National Tube pf., ex div.	...	75
Otis Elevator	...	45¾
Otis Elevator pf.	...	99
Pittsburg Coal subs.	...	34½
Royal Baking Powder pf., ex div.	...	96
Rubber Goods Mfg.	...	98½
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf.	...	27
Sloss-Sheffield	...	82¼
Sloss-Sheffield subs.	...	88½
Sloss-Sheffield pf.	...	41
Standard Oil of New Jersey	...	135
Union Steel & Chain	...	464
Union Steel & Chain pf.	...	33
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	...	73
	...	¼

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper, ex div.	91	...
American Air Power	...	91½
American Cotton	35	...
Arizona Lead	...	40
Asphalt Company of America	...	50
British Columbia Copper	...	7⅜
Chicago & Alton subs.	...	8¼
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new) w. l.	...	17¼
Electric Vehicle	...	12
Electric Vehicle pf.	...	110½
*Electro-Pneumatic, assessment paid	...	97
Flemington Coal & Coke	...	1¾
General Carriage	...	30¾
Illinois Transportation	...	114
*Markeen Copper	...	4
Mexican 5s	...	4½
New England Transportation	...	11
New York Gas & Electric 4s	...	99½
New York Gas & Coke bonds	...	9
New York Transportation	...	88
Niagara, Bessemer & Lake Erie	...	91
St. Louis subs.	...	103
St. Louis common, when issued	...	18¾
St. Louis preferred, when issued	...	23½
St. Louis 4s, when issued	...	134½
Tennessee Copper	...	135
Trust Company of America	...	94¾
*Union Copper	...	15½
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke	...	16¼
Whipsaw Copper	...	238
*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.	...	25
	...	29½
	...	31
	...	12⅝
	...	13¼

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	...	235
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	...	104
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	...	110
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	...	115
Broadway Surface 2d	...	105
Brooklyn City Railroad	...	106
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	...	246
Brooklyn Elevated bonds	...	...
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	...	103½
Buffalo Street Railway stock	...	111
Buffalo Street Railway pf.	...	113
Central Park & N. River	...	102
Central Park, N. & E. River 5s	...	115
Chicago Union Traction	...	195
Chicago Union Traction pf.	...	109
Columbus (Ohio) stock	...	33½
Columbus (Ohio) pf.	...	83½
Con. Traction of N. J.	...	112
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	...	114
Eighth Avenue Railroad	...	116
Kings County Elevated 4s	...	112
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	...	400
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. (new)	...	91½
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	...	92½
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	...	78
Nassau Electric 4s	...	82
Nassau Electric 5s	...	91
New Orleans Traction, (new)	...	94
New Orleans Traction pf., (new)	...	96
Ninth Avenue Railroad	...	114
North Jersey Street Railway	...	27¼
North Jersey Street Railway 4s	...	28
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	...	96
Steinway Railway Co. 6 p. c. 1st	...	103
Second Avenue Railroad consols	...	104
Sixth Avenue Railroad	...	116
Syracuse Rapid Transit	...	120
Syracuse Rapid Trans. pf.	...	215
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	...	12
Union Railway stock	...	18
Union Traction, Providence	...	35
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	...	105
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	...	108
	...	103

Gas Companies.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	8½	...
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	81	11
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	...	83
Consolidated Gas of Newark	...	100½
Consolidated Gas of Newark bonds	...	105
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	...	106
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	...	87½
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	...	89½
Denver Gas	...	102
Denver Gas 5s	...	105
Essex & Hudson Gas	...	48
Fort Wayne Gas	...	89½
Fort Wayne Gas 6s	...	42
Indianapolis Gas	...	45
Indianapolis Gas bonds	...	63
Lafayette Gas Co.	...	37
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	...	78
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas	...	55
Mutual Gas of New York	...	82
Madison (Wis.) stock	...	70
New England Gas & Coke	...	280
New England Gas & Coke bonds	...	81
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	...	27½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	...	78½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	...	80
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. con.	...	110
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co.	...	109
North Hud. L., H. & P. Co. bonds	...	102½
Ohio & Indiana	...	55
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	...	107
St. Joseph (Mo.)	...	67
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	...	43
St. Paul Gas stock	...	46
St. Paul Gas bonds	...	93
Standard Gas, New York	...	58
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	...	88
Standard Gas 1st	...	90
Syracuse Gas stock	...	111
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds	...	130
Western Gas	...	116
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	...	12
	...	79½
	...	81
	...	103
	...	106

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	...	36
Brooklyn Ferry 5 p. c., with int.	96½	97½
Hoboken Ferry (new)	...	60
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	...	62
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	94½	95
Union Ferry	...	110
Union Ferry bds	...	43½
	...	103

Industrials.

American Ginning	...	20
American Type Founders'	...	54
	...	20½
	...	55

	Bid.	Asked.
Anderson Tobacco Company	10	12
Barney & Smith	18	22
Barney & Smith bonds	105	107
Consolidated Rubber Tire	18	21
Consolidated Rubber Tire pf.	...	58
Cramps' Shipyard	70	77
General Chemical pf.	55	...
Hudson River Telephone	97	100
Lorillard Company pf.	110	115
Standard Coupler	118	115
Trenton Potteries	35	40
Trenton Potteries pf.	5	8
Union Typewriter	45	55
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	25½	29¾
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	112	114
Worthington Pump pf.	118	122
	108	110

Miscellaneous.

American Bank Note	47	50
Central & South American Tel.	114	116
Iron Steamboat	3	5
Iron Steamboat bonds	63	66

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 9.—The feeling in money circles is still growing easier, although quoted rates are held quite firm. Demand continues good, but there is manifestly an increasing willingness to let money out, especially as the supply of available funds is increasing. At the Clearing House this morning the rate between the banks was still 6 per cent., and New York funds sold at par. On call money ruled chiefly at 6 per cent., though loans were outstanding under that figure.

The Standard Oil specialties in the local list have commanded the most attention today, and several of them, in scoring good advances, gave the copper shares bulls a little fresh courage. Montana lifted 10 points on good buying to 365, but closed a point under that; Butte was up 3, to 90, and Arcadian, which became active shortly after noon, on rumors of favorable advices from the property lifted quickly to 52½. United States Mining was firmly held at and closed at 32, and Centennial sold at 33½ and 34. Osceola, which became quite active late in the day, was up to 87¼. The other coppers were all neglected, but had good support.

In the general market a lift of 3½ points for Bell Telephone to 380½, an active demand for Federal Steel and Atchison preferred, a fractional advance for Central Oil to 24½, with the talk on it very bullish, based on the expectation of an early dividend, and an advance in United States Oil to 46¾ were the points of especial interest. The whole list closed quiet and showing concessions from the highest prices of the day. Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	...	7	Old Colony	9½	9¾
Allouez	5½	6½	Old Dominion	32¾	33
Arcadian	52½	...	Osceola	86¾	88
Arnold	10½	11	Parrot	47	47½
Ash Bed	1	...	Pewabic	2¾	3
Atlantic	28	29	Quincy	158	161
Baltic	24	25	Rhode Island	6½	...
Bost. & C. C.	45	50	Santa Fé	12¼	12⅞
Bost. & Mont.	361	364	Santa Ysabel	12½	12⅞
Butte & Bos.	89	82	Shoe	37	13¼
Cal. & Hecla	...	790	Tamarack	228	229
Centennial	14	34½	Utah Con.	38½	39
Franklin	17½	18½	Washington	2	2¼
Humboldt	...	1½	White Knob	10½	15
Isle Royale	45	46	Winona	9¾	10
Mohawk	21	22	Wolverine	41½	42

Railroad Stocks.

Bost. & Alb.	...	250	Cent. Mass pf	60	65
Bost. & Low.	240	...	Fitchburg pf.	119	120
Bost. & Me.	200	201	N. Y. & N. E. 6s	...	111½
Bos. & Prov.	303	...	N. Y. & N.	...	...
Bost. Lacv.	...	107	N. Y. & N.	...	...
Bos. Gas 5s	85	86	E.	...	116
Cent. Mass.	14	16	West End	93	...

Miscellaneous Stocks.

Am. Bell Tel.	379	380	Mex. Tel.	5½	5¾
Chi. Stk Yds.	141	142	U. S. Oil	46¾	47
Dom. Coal	46	47	Westingh. E.	...	48
Dom. Coal pf.	116	...	West'h. E. pf	...	67½
Ele Tel.	116	117			

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 9.—Local interest to-day was wholly centred in the specialties, most of them having sharp advances, led by United Gas, which moved up 3¼ points, to 165¾, on the strength of the deal in Hudson County, N. J. Manufactured Rubber rose 1, to 7; Railway Companies General, ⅞, to 4½, on talk of a coming consolidation; Daylight Prism, ⅝, to 36⅜; Smokeless Powder, 3¾, to 11¾; the preferred, 1, to 6; Marsden, 1, to 14½; American Railway, ⅝, to 6½. Fractional gains were scored in nearly everything dealt in. Consolidated Lake Superior being an exception, quiet, a shade under best prices.

Closing bid and asked:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cambria	23⅝	...	Penn. Mfg.	28½	28⅝
Choctaw	41	41½	Phila. Trac.	95¾	96
El. Stge. Bat.	126	130	Union Trac.	39⅞	39½
El. S. B. pf.	125	135	U. Gas Imp.	165¾	166
E. Co. of Am.	17⅝	...	Welsbach	49½	49⅝
Lehigh Val.	26½	26¾	Wels. Com.	61	61¼
Marsden	14	15			

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1899.	1898.	1897.
ILLINOIS CENTRAL—			
Mileage	3,679	3,671	3,725
Month Sept.	$2,692,492	$2,384,614	$2,346,202
From July 1	7,691,457	6,808,684	6,505,958
NASHVILLE, CHATTANOOGA & ST. LOUIS—			
Month Sept.	569,181	533,069	486,651
From July 1	1,592,086	1,608,523	1,457,647
OHIO RIVER—			
Mileage	224	224	224
4th week Sept.	30,802	23,915	23,989
Month Sept.	128,221	102,495	102,812
From Jan. 1	826,117	703,540	696,576
RIO GRANDE WESTERN—			
Mileage	582	582	550
4th week Sept.	149,400	109,900	112,100
Month Sept.	376,200	292,500	297,900
From July 1	1,084,126	835,807	889,635
ST. JOSEPH & GRAND ISLAND—			
Mileage	251	251	251
1st week Oct.	31,664	31,471	25,112
From July 1	436,167	332,949	314,890
CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE for August—			
Gross earnings	871,621	309,230	306,969
Exp. and taxes	203,719	197,980	209,483
Net earnings	167,901	111,250	97,484
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	711,947	603,875	610,264
Exp. and taxes	407,137	395,160	420,160
Net earnings	304,809	208,715	190,104
FLINT & PERE MARQUETTE for August—			
Gross earnings	293,348	274,877	235,292
Op. expenses	214,656	194,837	170,861
Net earnings	81,318	80,040	64,431
Surplus	28,347	26,175	...
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	2,150,991	1,923,375	1,769,098
Op. expenses	1,663,917	1,463,292	1,333,977
Net earnings	487,074	460,083	435,121
Surplus	63,394	36,264	...
ILLINOIS CENTRAL for August—			
Gross earnings	2,617,275	2,371,996	2,175,681
Op. expenses	1,816,352	1,580,827	1,605,711
Net earnings	800,923	691,169	569,970
From July 1 to Aug. 31—			
Gross earnings	4,969,065	4,424,070	4,159,756
Op. expenses	3,588,032	3,267,294	3,113,666
Net earnings	1,412,983	1,156,776	1,046,090
PHILADELPHIA & READING for the year ended June 30—			
Gross	46,882,907	45,256,624	42,403,581
Op. expenses	36,643,846	34,836,259	33,066,090
Net	10,239,061	10,420,364	9,337,491
Charges	9,073,852	9,043,944	9,316,626
Surplus	1,165,208	1,376,420	579,135
Accident fund	224,744	...	...
Net surplus	940,464	...	...
RIO GRANDE WESTERN for August—			
Gross	373,988	272,963	284,938
Op. expenses	216,587	186,656	180,914
Net	157,421	86,307	104,024
ST. JOSEPH AND GRAND ISLAND for August—			
Gross	140,090	114,063	121,446
Op. expenses and taxes	98,187	82,998	66,454
Net	42,503	31,065	54,992
Interest	8,750	5,833	...
Surplus	33,753	25,232	...
From July 1—			
Gross	272,768	195,031	205,824
Op. expenses and taxes	188,455	151,710	125,800
Net	84,313	43,321	80,024
Interest	17,500	11,666	...
Surplus	66,813	31,654	...
WISCONSIN CENTRAL for the year ended June 30—			
Gross	5,118,018	4,934,724	4,170,971
Op. expenses	3,057,489	3,021,006	2,934,405
Net	2,060,529	1,913,718	1,245,655
Other income	428,038	65,021	156,445
Total income	2,488,567	1,978,739	1,402,310
Charges	1,840,230	1,469,682	...
Surplus	648,337	509,057	...

New York Shipbuilding Company.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 9.—The New York Shipbuilding Company, with an authorized capital of $3,000,000, was incorporated here to-day, to engage in the business of constructing vessels of all kinds. The company commences business with $500,000 paid in in equal amounts by its five incorporators, Henry G. Morse and George L. Brown of Woodbury, William G. Randle of Chester, and Charles F. Hall and William F. Gronan of Wilmington.

William G. Randle, one of the incorporators of the company, was formerly Captain of the steamship St. Louis of the American Line. He is also the Superintendent of the new company.

$5,000,000 Shoe Machinery Company.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 9.—The Standard Shoe Machinery Company, with a capital of $5,000,000, was incorporated here to-day. The incorporators are Woodson R. Oglesby and T. Frank Farrell of New York and Frederick W. Garvin of East Orange. The principal office will be in East Orange.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Monday, Oct. 9, 1899.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
114	117	20	Adams Express	116	116	116	116	...
15	17	100	Am. Car & Foundry	16	16	16	16	...
63	66	550	Am. Car & Found. pf.	62	63⅜	62	63⅜	+1⅜
44¼	44½	4,110	American Cotton Oil	45½	45½	44½	44⅝	− ⅛
37½	38	500	American Ice	37½	37¾	37½	37¾	−1½
10	10¼	42	American Linseed	9⅜	9⅜	9¼	9¼	...
50	50½	310	American Linseed pf.	50	50½	50	50½	...
15	15½	100	American Malting Co.	15¼	15¼	15¼	15½	...
37	37½	445	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	36½	37¼	36½	37¼	+1
86	86½	350	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	86⅝	86⅝	86⅜	86⅜	...
52⅝	53	27,635	American Steel & Wire	50⅝	53⅞	50⅝	53	+2½
96¾	97	1,100	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	96	96⅞	96	96¾	+1¼
141	141⅛	16,045	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	141½	142¼	141	141	− ¾
116	118	28	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	118	118	118	118	...
97	100	10	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	100	100	100	100	...
38½	38⅞	100	American Tin Plate	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	− ⅝
85½	86	100	American Tin Plate pf.	86	86	86	86	...
121½	121⅝	15,865	American Tobacco	124	124¼	121¼	121¼	−2
146	149	275	American Tobacco pf.	148¾	149	148¾	149	+1
43½	43¾	3,000	American Steel Hoop	42½	43½	42½	43¼	...
84⅜	85¼	220	Am. Steel Hoop pf.	84½	85	84⅜	85	+⅛
20⅜	20⅞	420	At., T. & S. F.	20¾	20⅞	20⅜	20⅜	+⅛
62½	62⅝	18,735	At., T. & S. F. pf.	63⅜	63⅝	62¾	62⅝	− ⅜
49⅞	49⅝	1,550	Anaconda Copper	49¾	49⅞	49¼	49¼	...
70	70½	1,235	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	70¼	70½	70	70½	+ ½
87½	87¾	28,450	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	88¼	88¼	87⅛	87⅞	− ⅝
138	141	500	Brooklyn Union Gas	138	138	138	138	...
14	15½	100	Brunswick City	15	15	15	15	...
91	92¼	300	Canadian Pacific	92⅜	92⅝	92¼	92¼	+1¼
58⅛	59	250	Cent. Pac., ass

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Twenty Lots in Harlem Sold for Improvement—Large Tract in the Bronx Changes Hands—Auction Sales.

Maximilian Morgenthau has sold, through A. Rothmiller, to Peter Muller, the plot running through from One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street to One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, beginning 178 feet east of Seventh Avenue and fronting 200 feet on either street. The buyer will erect on the lots at once twenty five-story flats, each 26 by 80 by 100. This transaction leaves only about seven lots on each street unsold out of this entire block, purchased by the present seller from Thomas L. Watt about a year ago.

A tract of about 160 lots fronting on Tremont Avenue, Southern Boulevard, and Crotona Parkway have been sold through Brokers Leitner & Marks and William Brooker. The purchaser, whose name is withheld, will subdivide and resell the property.

The Bradley & Currier Company has bought through George Jonas the five-story flat 132 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, giving in exchange four lots at the northwest corner of One Hundred and Eighty-second Street and Washington Avenue.

It is reported that Theresa Remhardt has sold the Blenheim apartment house, 2,491 and 2,493 Broadway, 45.4 by 100.

Lowenfeld & Prager have bought the dwelling 385 East Eighth Street, 20 by 93.11, adjoining a plot 40 by 93.11, already owned by them.

From yesterday's official records it appears that James Livingston is the ultimate buyer of the Furniss estate's nine lots on the north side of One Hundredth Street, 100 feet west of West End Avenue. Joseph Hamershlag has transferred the property to him, and has also made a building loan of $100,000 to him.

The French Church du Saint Esprit took title yesterday to the site for its new edifice on the north side of Twenty-seventh Street, 85 feet west of Fourth Avenue, a plot 65 by 98.9. Plans for the new structure were filed with the Building Department on Saturday.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By William M. Ryan.

327 East Forty-eighth Street, 25 by 100.5, four-story brick flat, with stores; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, Alexander and Robert L. Maitland, as trustees....$12,000

By Richard V. Harnett & Co.

614 and 616 West One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, each 15 by 99.11, two three-story brick dwellings; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Elizabeth F. R. Laing..... 12,050

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

65 Beach Street, 20 by 73, five-story brick building; foreclosure sale, to F. H. Stevens..... 14,065

155 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, 25x99.11, five-story stone-front flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Mary J. Oliver..... 21,875

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Samuel Goldsticker, foreclosure sale, Randolph Hurry, referee, 961 Columbus Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Seventh Street, 25.2 by 100, five-story brick flat, with stores. Due on judgment, $5,992; subject to other mortgages for $27,500.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Algernon S. Norton, referee, 171 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, north side, 200 feet west of Third Avenue, 21 by 88.7 and irregular, vacant. Due on judgment, $6,484.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, John E. Ward, referee, 117 East Thirty-fourth Street, north side, 204.4 feet east of Park Avenue, 21 by 98.9, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $27,703.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., public auction sale, 540 West Fiftieth Street, south side, 270 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, 25 by 100.5, five-story brownstone and brick flat.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Irving N. Tompkins, referee, Chester Road, south side, 25.2 feet west of Blondell Avenue, 25.2 by 103.7 by 25 by 100.6, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,804.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., executors' and public auction sale, 358 West Fifty-first Street, south side, 163.7 feet east of Ninth Avenue, 38.6 by 100.5, five-story brick apartment house, known as the "Aldine"; 216 and 218 East Forty-fourth Street, south side, 250 feet east of Second Avenue, each 25 by 100.5, two five-story brick tenements.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Emanuel M. Friend, referee, 1,488 Third Avenue, southwest corner of Eighty-fourth Street, 24.2 by 93.6, five-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $11,135.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., sale by order of the Sheriff, 336 and 338 Water Street, north side, 70 feet east of Roosevelt Street, 37.9 by 64 by 37.6 by 67.3, two four-story brick tenements, with stores; all title and interest of Vincenzo Camberlengo on Feb. 28, 1899.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, southeast corner of Beach Avenue, for five five-story brick flats, with stores, 25 by 95; by Wm. C. H. Phelps of 234 West One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, owner; W. C. Dickerson of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street and Third Avenue, architect; cost, $84,000.

No. 1,015 Third Avenue, for a one-story frame shed, 10 by 15; Eastman & Co., owners; M. Bernstein of 245 Broadway, architect; cost, $100.

Alterations.

No. 420 West Street, to a four-story brick dwelling, with store; J. J. Buckley of 99 Nassau Street, owner; D. N. B. Sturgis, architect; cost, $3,000.

Fifty-sixth Street, southeast corner of Avenue A, to a four-story frame tenement; Peter Doelger of 339 West One Hundredth Street, owner; Charles Stegmayer, architect; cost, $200.

Tremont Avenue, southeast corner of Washington Avenue, to a three-story frame store; estate of George W. Hojer of 13 Chambers Street, owner; J. J. Vreeland & Son, architects; cost, $4,000.

Washington Avenue, east side, 75.9 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, to a three and a half story frame dwelling and a one-story frame store; estate of George W. Hojer, owner; J. J. Vreeland & Son, architects; cost, $1,000.

One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, north side, 195.3 feet east of Morris Avenue, to a four-story brick tenement; C. P. Faber of 143 St. Ann's Avenue, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $3,000.

No. 1,378 Third Avenue, to a five-story brick and stone tenement, with store; Peter F. Kane of 126 East Seventieth Street, owner; Higgs & Gaylgan of 1,123 Broadway, architects; cost, $2,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Monday, Oct. 9.

AMSTERDAM AV, s e corner of 89th St, 100.8x200; 96th St, n s, 275 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 200x100.11; Broadway, n e corner of 96th St, 201.10 to 97th St x 112.8x — x86.8; Barclay St, 42, leasehold; Mary J. Dunwoodie to William P. Dillingham 20,000

BEEKMAN PLACE, 10, w s, 76 ft s of 50th St, 18.10x90; Susan Daab to Charles Shapiro 1

BOSTON ROAD, e s, 62.7 ft s of 7th St, runs e 125x50.10x w 125; Agnes Macauley to Roderic O'Connor 1

HIGHLAND PLACE, centre line, 700.3 ft n of land of estate of Abraham Schermerhorn, runs w 461.9 to centre of Palisade Av x s — x e 450.3 to centre line place x100 to beginning; also ½ of lot 69 on map of villa sites at Riverdale of Joseph Rosenthal, Hyman B. Stern to Simon Simonson ..... omitted

INTERVALE AV, e s, 111.6 ft s of 167th St, 21.6x100; James P. Keenan, referee, to William Jahn 4,825

LEXINGTON AV, w s, 50.11 ft n of 100th St, 50x100; German-American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company to George W. Arthur, (release of mortgage)..... 4,000

LOTS 441 and 442, Block P, amended map of Hudson P. Rose Mapes estate; Hudson P. Rose to Louise B. Hunchbeger 1

MADISON AV, e s, 73 ft s of 122d St, 18x100; Benito Rovira to Cattalina Rovira 1

NEW YORK to BOSTON ROAD, at land of A. Arnow, runs n e 195 to land of Peter Bertine, contains 3½ acres, East Chester; Moses F. Dennis to Charles M. Herring, ½ part 1

OAK TREE PLACE, s w corner of Hughes Av, 21.4x95x21x95; Louis Eickwort and wife to Peter Schnatz, Jr. 4,300

PARCEL, at "HROGG'S NECK, Westchester, 50x103; Peter Briggs, Supervisor, and others, to Bernard F. Gallagher 100

RYER AV, w s, 320 ft n of Burnside Av, 25x154.11x225.5x159.5; Charles Bjorkegren and wife to Pauline Davis 1

RYER AV, w s, 295.1 ft n of Burnside Av, 20x159.5x25.5x163.11; Charles Bjorkegren and wife to Simon Adler 1

SEDGWICK AV, e s, Lot 12, map of Highbridgeville; Hubert H. Wall to Edgar Baker 1

WASHINGTON AV, e s, 195 ft from monument in avenue at road to West Farms, 75x100, all; also Washington St, s e corner of Railroad Av, 53.4x108, ½ part; Morris M. Corwin to Georgia P. Corwin 1

WEST END AV, s w corner of 101st St, 100.11x100; Sophia R. C. Furniss, trustee, to Elias Kempner 80,000

WEST END AV, n w corner of 100th St, 100.11x100; Sophia R. C. Furniss and another, trustees, to Elias Kempner 80,000

WILLIS AV, e s, 75 ft n of 134th St, 25x100; Leonard Halberstad to Hiram L. Philips 1

2D AV, s e s, 101 ft n e of Houston St, runs s e 65x s w 1x s e 30.5x n w 101.8 to avenue x s w 24.8; Robert H. Ernest to Charles Meyer and another 1

5TH AV, 1,367 and 1,369, e s, 50x100; Manhattan Real Estate and Building Association to Elkan Kahn 1

8TH AV, n w corner of 44th St, 100.5x100; 7th Av, s e corner of 16th St, 77.6x150x irregular; 130th St, s s, 335 ft e of Lenox Av, 200x99.11; James R. Roosevelt and others, trustees, to James L. Van Alen.. 1

47TH ST, 228, w s, 26.5 ft s of 10th St, 26.6x101x26.5x100; Morris H. Dillenbeck, executor, to Peter J. Herter 17,500

13TH ST, 319 and 321 West, 50x103.3; Elizabeth K. Pressinger to Floyd F. Kane 5,000

19TH ST, n s, 420 ft w of 5th Av, 25x92; Sarah A. Fabbri to Charles H. Coster.... 1

20TH ST, 132 West, 25x92; Daniel Mason, executor, &c., to Louis Levy 1

20TH ST, s s, Lot 35, map of William R. Cook, Twelfth Ward; Lawrence R. Jerome to Daniel Nason 1

24TH ST, 233 West, 25x98.9; Samuel Jackson to Mary Breithaupt 1

24TH ST, 235 West, 25x98.9; Alwin Elsert to Samuel Jackson ..... exchange

27TH ST, n s, 85 ft w of 4th Av, 65x98.9; Alfred B. Whitmeyer to French Church Du Saint Esprit 100

36TH ST, 434 West, 25x98.9; Peter Coyle to Mary Lulves 1

36TH ST, s s, 125 e of 11th Av, 25x98.9; Cord Engelken to William Koehler... 100

54TH ST, s s, 207.1 ft e of Lexington Av, 17.11x100.5; Margaretha Horbert to Elsa Lampen 1

57TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 9th Av, 25x101.2x 25.2x104; Abraham Hershfield to Lillian S. Gillespie 22,000

64TH ST, 152 and 154 West, 50x100.5; Samuel Gips and another to Nellie David and another ..... Exchange.

70TH ST, 203 West, 15.6x100.5; Annie T. Seggerman to George F. Johnson..... 100

74TH ST, s s, 222 ft w of Columbus Av, 20x102.2; William H. Butler to William H. Arnold 1

74TH ST, 317 East, 25x102.2; Charles Wichmann to Gerson Krakower..... 17,000

84TH ST, 205 West; 27x102.2; Franklin Burt to Frank S. Gannon..... 1

85TH ST, 217 East, 25x102.2; Margaret E. Murray to Moses K. Wallach..... 1

85TH ST, 217 East, 25x102.2; Bridget Murray to Margaret E. Murray..... 1

85TH ST, n s, 250 ft e of 3d Av, 1.2x 102.2; Margaret E. Murray and another to Moses K. Wallach 1

87TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of Avenue B, 25x 100.8; Karl Rapp to Franz Mayer Sign Material Manufacturing Company 1

95TH ST, s s, 205 ft w of Central Park West, 20x100.11; Harrison G. Duyar to Perie N. Knopf, ½ part..... 15,750

105TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of 1st Av, 75x 100.9; David Cohen to Isaiah Dahut.... 78,000

107TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of 2d Av, 125x 76.10; Isaiah Dahut to David Cohen..... 1

113TH ST, s s, 75 ft e of Lenox Av, 50x 100.10; Jennie O. Clenighen to Israel Lebowitz 1

113TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 7th Av, 20.3x 100.11; Charles R. Clarke to Jennie B. Hilton ..... exchange

114TH ST, s s, 199 ft w of 5th Av, 26x 100.11; Abraham H. Brown to William Kirchhof and another..... 100

126TH ST, n s, 283.2 ft e of 7th Av, 16.10x 99.11; Jennie B. Hilton to William C. Haight 1

132D ST, n s, 331.3 ft e of 7th Av; widened, 18.8x99.11; Miriam E. Godfrey to Richard W. Godfrey..... 1

142D ST, s s, 222.10 ft e of Boulevard, 17x99.11; William J. Nicklas to Minnie A. Nequa 1

148TH ST, s s, 155 ft w of Boulevard, 15x 99.11; Sol Kohn to Elizabeth F. R. Laing 6,000

148TH ST, s s, 140 ft w of Boulevard, 15x 99.11; Sol Kohn to Elizabeth F. R. Laing 6,000

Recorded Leases.

AVERILL, Cornelia K., and another to Morris Weinstein; 223 to 229 West 40th St, 10 years..... $3,200, $3,400

CLARK, William H., to John H. Paton; 1,311 and 1,313 Amsterdam Av, 3 years. 1,500

EGNER, Michael, to Paul Hiller; 439 West 37th St, 3 years..... 540

KEIMS, John, to John J. Leonard; 143 East 120th St, 5 years..... 1,200

SEINGESTER, John, to Jacob C. Kaiser; 224 West St, s e corner North Moore St, 10 7-12 years..... $2,400, 3,000

ZASULY, Louis, to Morris Fisher; 55 Lewis St, 3 years..... 432

Recorded Mortgages.

ADLER, Simon, to Charles Bjorkegren; 2,049 Ryer Av, 3 years..... 1,650

ARTHUR, George W., to Sanford H. Steele, guardian, &c.; Lexington Av, w s, 75.11 ft n of 100th St, 3 years. 23,500

ARTHUR, George W., to John S. Spencer, trustees, &c.; Lexington Av, w s, 50.11 ft n of 100th St, 3 years..... 23,500

BAKER, Edgar, to Charlotte Mayer; part of Lot 12, map of Highbridgeville, 3 years 2,900

BIRTH, Frederick A., to William Hendrickson; Brook Av, w s, 71 ft s of 168th St, 5 years..... 1,000

BREMER, Kate, to Hugo Wittgenstein; 81st St, n s, 156.6 ft e of 1st Av, 2 years 3,500

CIROLLI, Andrea, to Simon E. Bernheimer and another; lease of 429 East 114th St, demand 400

DAHUT, Isaiah, to Moritz L. Ernst; 345 East 105th St, 3 years..... 22,000

DAHUT, Isaiah, to Peter Donald; 343 East 105th St, 3 years..... 22,000

DAHUT, Isaiah, to James R. Pium; 341 East 105th St, 3 years..... 22,000

DAHUT, Isaiah and Rebecca, to Marianne Rosenzweig; 345 East 105th St, 1 year 1,200

DAHUT, Isaiah and Rebecca, to Marianne Rosenzweig; 343 East 105th St, 1 year 1,200

DAHUT, Isaiah and Rebecca, to Marianne Rosenzweig; 341 East 105th St, 1 year 1,200

DAVIS, Pauline, to Charles Bjorkegren; Ryer Av, w s, 320.1 ft n of Burnside Av, 3 years..... 1,650

FOWLER, Robert L., and others, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 56 West 22d St, 5 years..... 35,000

GALM, Annie, to A. E. Scranton Taylor; 105th St, s s, 125 ft w of 1st Av, 5 years. 4,500

GLASS, Malke and Abraham, to Charles Griffen and others, trustees, &c., 360 Madison St, 3 years..... 24,000

GRIMLEY, Thomas and Bridget, to Elihu Thomson; Transverse Road at 200th St, n s, 28.6 ft e of Villa Av, 3 years..... 6,000

GOOD, Annie M., to Matilda Well and others; 125th St, s s, 127 ft w of Central Park West, 5 years..... 3,000

HACKLAND, Annie, and others to Union Dime Savings Institution; 35th St, s s, 100 ft e of 11th Av, 4 years..... 1,500

HAHN, August and Josephine, to Emily H. Hoffman; southerly portion of Lot 11, map of North Melrose, Bronx, 5 years 3,000

HILLER, Paul, to Conrad Stein; 439 West 37th St, saloon lease, demand..... 1,450

ISEMAN, Max, to Eliza C. Farnham; East Houston St, s s, 40 ft e of Goerck St, 3 years..... 6,000

JAHN, William, to Oscar Erlandsen; Intervale Av, e s, 111.6 ft s of 167th St, 3 years..... 4,000

KANE, Floyd F., to the New York Savings Bank; 138th St, n s, 250 ft w of 8th Av, 3 years..... 26,000

KAUFMANN, Leopold and wife, to American Mortgage Company, 294 to 308 Cherry St, 5 years, 8 mortgages, each for 15,000

LEBOWITZ, Israel, to Jennie O. Clenighen; 113th St, s s, 75 ft e of 6th Av, 1 year..... 19,000

KEMPNER, Elias, to Sophia R. C. Furniss and another, trustees; West End Av, n e corner 100th St, 3 years..... 65,000

KEMPNER Elias, to Sophia R. C. Furniss and another, trustees; West End Av, s w corner 101st St, 3 years..... 65,000

KOEHLER, William, to Cora Engelken; 36th St, s s, 125 ft e of 11th Av, 2 years 2,000

LOONARD, Mary, to Simon E. Bernheimer and another; 143 East 120th St, saloon lease, demand 3,000

LEESE, Louis, to Sarah F. Deutsch and Frederick Lee; St. Nicholas Av, w s, 88.10 ft s e of 114th St, 1 year..... 1,382

LEVY, Louis, to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, 123 West 20th St, 5 years..... 14,000

LIPMAN, Max, and Max Gold to Maria S. Heiser; 191 Henry St, 5 years..... 29,000

LIVINGSTON, James, to Joseph Hamershlag; 100th St, n s, 100 ft w of West End Av, 1 year 71,500

LOCKE, Charles S., to Jacob Ruppert; 2,288 8th Av, store lease, &c., demand. 5,000

NUCCI, Victoria, to Bernheimer & Schmid; 22 Chatham Square, saloon lease, demand 1,000

PHELPS, Hiram L. and wife, to Anna M. Maywald; Willis Av, e s, 75 ft n of 134th St, 3 years..... 15,000

LOCHMAN, Julius, to Meyer Meyer; 62 and 64 East 110th St, 2 years..... 2,000

MULLER, Fredericka to Mary A. Davidson; 207 Avenue B, 3 years..... 12,000

RAWCLIFFE, Elizabeth, to Tremont Building and Loan Association; 3d St, n e corner of 17th Av, Wakefield, installments ..... omitted

REDMOND, John L. and Mary L., to Francis H. Leggett & Co.; 330 Spring St and 491 Washington St, demand..... 2,540

REITER, Rachel, to Simon Danzig and another; Union Av, w s, 133.4 ft n of 156th St, ¼ year..... 1,450

REILLY, Elizabeth and Richard J., to Angel J. Simpson and another, executors, &c.; 217 East 122d St, 3 years..... 4,000

RENNERT, Franz and Friederike, to Charles and Anna Mehltretter; 89th St, s s, 148.4 ft w of 1st Av, 5 years..... 2,000

ROTHERMEL, Albert, to Edward M. Burghard; College Av, s e corner of 143d St, 1 year 5,000

ROTHERMEL, Albert, to Edward M. Burghard; Bergen Av, n e corner of 148th St, 1 year..... 10,000

ROTHERMEL, Albert, to the German Savings Bank; Bergen Av, n e corner of 148th St, 1 year..... 42,500

REQUA, Minnie A., to George C. Currier; 142d St, s s, 222.10 ft e of Boulevard, 2 years 9,000

SCHULTZ, Hugo B., to Dollar Savings Bank; Prospect Av, s e s, Lot 97, map of Village of East Tremont, 1 year..... 4,000

SCHNATZ, Peter, Jr., to Louis Eickwort; Oak Tree Place, s w corner Hughes Av, 3 years 1,300

SHAPIRO, Charles, to Frederic D. Weekes, trustee, &c., 10 Beekman Place, 3 years 8,000

SHOUP, George C., to Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland; 120 West 82d St, secures undertaking on appeal, due..... Nominal

SULLIVAN, Cornelius, to Cornelius A. Kneeland; Hamilton Place, s e s, 73.2 ft s of 142d St, 2 years..... 7,000

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH OF St. Philip Neri to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; Anthony Av, w s, 393.11 ft n of Southern Boulevard, 1 year. 10,000

WALLACE, Robert, to Joseph Hamershlag; 101st St, s s, 100 ft w of West End Av, 1 year 100,000

WALLACH, Moses K., to Margaret E. Murray; 217 East 85th St, 1 year..... 9,000

Assignment of Mortgages.

AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY to Robert H. Coleman, trustee, &c..... 12,702

AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY to Robert H. Coleman, trustee..... 9,023

BEEKMAN, Henry R., trustee, to Frederick Beadel 9,500

BURGHARDT, Lorenz, to Robert F. Bennett 2,076

CALL, William, to Fannie H. or Z Call.. 8,000

CHWATAL, Franz and Maria, to George A. Steinmuller 1,304

CLENIGHEN, Jennie O., to Fannie L. Strouse 19,000

DODSON, Emery F., to Fannie Z. Call.. $9,152

ELY, Henry B., and others, trustees, &c., (5 assignments) ..... Nom.

FREUTEL, August, to Lydia Taylor..... 500

GERBER, Solomon, and another, executors, &c., to Solomon Gerber, trustee, &c 3,000

GUGGENHEIMER, Randolph, to Emma E. Hubbard ..... Nom.

HILLMANN, August, to Lydia Taylor... 300

HILLMANN, August, to Lydia Taylor... 400

HUBBARD, Emma E., to Mayer Katzenberg 8,000

KEMPNER, Elias, to Jeannette K. Magne, re-recorded 18,000

KNAPP, George A., and Theodore A., executors, &c., to Ann A. Knapp..... 7,805

McCREERY, Samuel, to Jane M. Van Dyke 5,000

PHILLIPS, Edgar J. and Frederick J. Avery to Tillie Ettinger..... 1,500

ROGERS, Kate B., to Joseph P. Day.... 1,500

RUHL, Franz and Lisette, to Henrietta Vogel 1,750

SCHATTMAN, Jacob, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 126th St, s e corner of Lexington Av ..... Omitted

SMITH, William E., to Oscar T. Mackey. Nom.

THE LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURance Company to Charles A. Peabody, Jr 12,000

TOUCEY, Donald B., to Moritz Falkenan. 5,000

WINTER, George H., to Adolph G. Hupfel 1,500

Mechanics' Liens.

BROOK AV, e s, 24.11 ft s of 144th St, 25x80; Frederick D. Holbrook against John Fullerton, owner; G. Otto Eldridge, contractor 50

CHERRY ST, 478 to 484; Nikolaus Burckhardt against Jackson & Stern and J. W. Kierst, owners and contractors..... 726

COLUMBUS AV, s e corner of 108th St, 100x100; John N. Dyer & Son against Abram Abelman and Kate Rosenbaum, owners and contractors 130

EDGECOMBE AV, e s, 66 ft s of 140th St, 33x85; Rudolph and Hermann Heil against Clara E. Bliss, owner and contractor 400

EIGHTH AV, 2,789 to 2,793, also 301 West 148th St; Achille Tarlect against George Brown, owner; Cero Borelli, contractor 45

GOERCK ST, 23 and 25; National Iron Works against Pauline Aronowitz, owner and contractor 600

MADISON AV, 1,227; Louis F. Manes against Harry M. Frank & Brothers, owners; James J. Doody, contractor.... 12

MADISON ST, 272 to 276; Mattie Lagouri against Louis Frank and Joseph Brass, owners; Wiegand & Hollwedel, contractors 174

SAXE AV, e s, 100 ft n of McGraw Av, 50x100; John Lanzer against Aaron Hunter, owner and contractor 361

ST. NICHOLAS AV, s e corner of 114th St, 118.4x131.2, irregular; Charles T. Coe against Emily L. Felt, owner; Mulhern Steam Heating Company; contractors 87

7TH ST, 254, 256, and 272 to 278 East; Miller Backer against Michael Hanlon, owner and contractor 250

85TH ST, s s, 82.1 ft e of Park Av, 25.7x 102.2; Cameron & McNiece against B. Einberg, owner and contractor..... 350

144TH ST, 262 and 264 West; Myer Heilman against Zenaide D. Schullenberg, owner; J. O'Kane, contractor..... 73

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

100TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of West End Av, 225x100.11; Joseph Hamershlag with James Livingston, 10 payments.....$100,000

Lis Pendens.

A PROPOSED STREET, w s, at n line of lands of Catherine E. Schwab, 123.3x irregular, 24th Ward; Empire City Savings Bank against George M. Wood and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. W. Dayton.

CHERRY ST, 149, 153, 155, and 156; Edward McArdle against John Dargon and others, (partition;) attorney, J. J. Donegan.

FRANKLIN AV, w s, 149.9 ft n of 168th St, runs s 3.6x w 130.8x e 130.8, gore; Catharine F. Wetmore and others against Sarah M. Timpson, (action for ejectment, &c.;) attorney, J. A. Lynch.

PARK PLACE, 83 and 85; Gertrude R. Waldo against Laura V. Rhinelander and others, (partition;) attorney, B. A. Sands.

8TH AV, s w corner of 30th St, 75x75; George Pfister against Michael L. Fane and others, (action to enforce and foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, M. P. Doyle.

4TH ST, n s, 220 ft e of Union Av, 20x100, Westchester; Coleridge C. Vickery against Pincus Lowenfeld and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. H. Stoutenburgh.

93D ST, n s, 355 ft w of Park Av, 46x100.8; Michael S. Herzog against James Kilpatrick, (action to enjoin, &c.;) attorneys, Platzek & Stroock.

126TH ST, 164 and 166 East; George M. Smith against Henry J. Schile and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Phillips & Avery.

135TH ST, n s, 110 ft w of 5th Av, 18.4x99.11; Cornelia W. Slade against William J. Devlin and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, S. B. Robinson.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

M. B. BOOKSTAVER.—Schedules of Marcus B. Bookstaver, grocer, of 295 Spring Street, show liabilities of $31,065, nominal assets of $38,873, and actual assets of $10,953.

GEORGE SHRADY.—Deputy Sheriff Roberts has received an execution for $2,748 against George Shrady of King's Bridge in favor of John A. Shroeder on a judgment obtained in Queens County.

STEPHEN A. COOPER.—Justice Truax of the Supreme Court has appointed James Keyes receiver in supplementary proceedings for Stephen A. Cooper, tailor, of 29 West Thirty-fourth Street, on the application of Mary S. Cooper. The matter has been in litigation for several years.

PAUL KOCH.—Justice Truax of the Supreme Court has granted an order extending the receivership of Edward M. Bassett for Paul Koch of Brooklyn to cover the judgment of William A. Hamilton for $253. Mr. Bassett was appointed receiver for Mr. Koch, in Brooklyn, on Nov. 3, 1897, on the application of C. P. Mallory. Mr. Koch's testimony in the present case showed that he had certain real estate in Kings County, and possibly an interest in the steamboat Paul Koch.

Out of Town.

HARRY UNNA.—Judgment for $3,659 was taken by default yesterday against Harry Unna, race horse owner, of California, in favor of William H. Karrick for board of several horses. The horses were sold by the Sheriff last Thursday for $200.

SUCCESSORS DE GEORGE CHAMBERS & CO.—The Sheriff received an attachment for $2,995 yesterday against George B. Nixon and John Nichols, doing business under the firm name of Successors de George Chambers & Co., bankers, of Guayaquil, Eucador, in favor of the Playo de Oro Mining Company, for balance due of money deposited with the bankers between Jan. 3, 1898, and Aug. 12, 1899. The attachment was based on a cable message from the Vice President of the mining company at Guayaquil that the defendants had closed their banking house on Oct. 6 and refused to pay the claim. The attachment was served on William R. Grace & Co. and Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne to attach any money belonging to the defendants.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

GEORGE D. SHERMAN.—George D. Sherman of 1,588 Madison Avenue has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $7,836, due to twenty creditors, and no assets. He was formerly a woman's tailor, and failed three years ago.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

AINSWORTH, Alonso—Lillian S. Gillespie $3,751

ADAE, Charles F.—W. E. Tefft and others 1,071

BULWINKLE, Arthur—Annie Reilly..... 81

BROWN, Melville F.—The Citizens' Bank of Norfolk 778

BELGARD, J.—Donald R. Corbin..... 83

BROWN, Frank M.—H. L. Williams, costs 39

DAGGETT, Charles I.—Warren G. Abbott and Beer Flushing Machine Company, costs 68

EBERHARD, Edward—S. C. Hodge..... 46

FLEISHMAN, Joseph—James F. McGuire 185

FEKTER, Jerry—Max Arns..... 311

FRAZER, Alexander—Charles D. Norton and another 347

FREEMAN, Edward—A. H. Schmidt..... 35

GORSCH, Arthur and Felix Levy—D. Deegan and another..... 206

GROGAN, Andrew J.—David Shanon.... 47

GALLETTA, Santo—H. Clausen & Son Brewing Company 70

GALLETTA, Santo—H. Clausen & Son Brewing Company 252

GEBHARD, Adolph—M. Pulfer..... 123

GOLDMAN, Julius, trustee, &c.—New York Advertising Sign Company..... 28

GLEASON, Daniel—Hotel Metropole..... 20

GREENE, George, Jr.—Pilgrim Steam Laundry Company 143

HANSON, James—Patrick Stanton..... 36

HELD, Zerlina—A. Lebouvier and another. 733

HARRISON, David—Nathan Hutkoff 43

HANLON, Michael—W. O. Fredenburg and another 236

HARRIS, Lewis—The Standard Gas Light Company 128

HYMEES, Charles—R. J. Gerstle..... 29

HELLER, Bertha—William Beckman..... 22

JOHNS, Norman A., Willis J. Smith, and A. Atwood—First National Bank of Wellsborough, Penn..... 221

JOHNS, Norman A., A. A. Atwood, and Willis J. Smith—First National Bank of Wellsborough, Penn..... 222

JORDAN, James J.—Corell Werner Company 202

KIERNAN, John L.—H. Aldhous..... 140

KIERNAN, Frank—The Tribune Association 181

KRAUSS, Max—John Bowes..... 64

MAXWELL, Charles M.—D. P. Winne Company..... 36

MULLINS, Annie B.—Julius J. Michaels. 132

MAY, Sol—Victor Mock..... 103

MILLER, William—A. H. Schmidt..... 120

McINTYRE, Glanvil G.—Colonial Company..... 82

NATHAN, Louise, and Nelson Potter—John Smith..... 84

PETTINGAL, Henry B.—Lillian J. Earle. 110

RIGGS, William W.—Paul Ewell..... 85

ROEDER, Albert B.—Lewis W. Klahe... 428

RILEY, James C.—E. W. Howells..... 144

RILEY, James C.—E. W. Howells..... 145

ROBERTSON, William H.—J. L. Hamilton and others..... 255

SPARRY, Charles H.—John Bowes..... 32

SCHACHEL, William, Jr.—J. A. Schramm, costs..... 40

STEINERT, H. William—F. Brakmann.. 31

SPAULDING, Frank W.—Mary C. Peterson..... 114

SHAPIRO, Anna—Stern-Brauer & Co.... 165

SEIBER, Eustach—Elizabeth M. Hamilton 95

SCHLANGER, Isaac—North American Brewing Company..... 400

SICHEL, Moses M.—J. Kohler..... 303

SHEADY, George—John A. Schroeder.... 2,748

SCHWARTZ, Benjamin F.—John Bowes.. 36

MORTON BOARDING STABLES—R. J. and G. B. Prior, executors, &c..... 34

PREFERRED ACCIDENT INSURANCE Compahy of New York—M. B. Landon.. 97

PREFERRED ACCIDENT INSURANCE Company of New York—M. B. Landon.. 5,697

METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—L. Hackett, costs..... 68

METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—L. Hollander, costs..... 28

GRAND CENTRAL STABLES—M. E. Bowes..... 149

HOLMES, BOOTH & HAYDENS—G. W. McGill..... 3,034

TOELBERG, Niels—Bennett Sanberg..... 18

THE PINCOFFS & PRITCHERS' TRADING Company—The Mannheim Insurance Company..... 558

TIM, Daniel—Lillian J. Earle..... 209

UNNA, Harry—William H. Karrick..... 3

VOSS, Louis M.—D. E. Cary..... 123

VERMILYA, Carrie M. and Peter B.—F. Falk..... 2,791

ZUCKER, Alfred—S. J. Geoghegan and another..... 546

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer, will sell at auction on

TUESDAY, October 10th, 1899,

at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.

EXECUTORS' and PUBLIC AUCTION SALE

BY ORDER OF

George R. Read and Charles A. Peabody, Jr., Esqrs., Executors of the

ESTATE OF JOHN R. DOWNEY, Deceased,

the 5-story double brick apartment house, with plot of land,

No. 358 West 51st St.

—ALSO—

2 five-story brick tenements, with lots.

Nos. 316 & 318 E. 44th St.

Maps, &c., at the Auctioneer's, 111 Broadway.

PETER F. MEYER, AUCTIONEER, will sell at auction on

Wednesday, October 11, 1899,

at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, BY ORDER OF AUGUSTUS VAN WYCK, ESQ., TRUSTEE, THE CHOICE AND VALUABLE PROPERTY,

No. 474 Grand Street,

Between Pitt and Willett Streets, and

No. 127 Pitt Street,

between Stanton and Houston Streets, Maps, &c., at the Auctioneer's, 111 Broadway.

S. GOLDSTICKER, Auctioneer, 155 Broadway.

SALE

BY ORDER OF

EXECUTORS

TO CLOSE THE ESTATE OF

Henry Schubart, Deceased.

SAMUEL GOLDSTICKER will sell on TUESDAY, OCT. 17TH, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 111 Broadway,

THE CHOICE AND VALUABLE BLOCK FRONTING ON

125TH AND 126TH STREETS,

and West Side of 7th Ave.,

190.10x125,

Containing 10 lots (in one parcel.) 75 per cent. may remain as bond and mortgage at 4 per cent. for one year.

For maps and further particulars apply to Auctioneer, 155 Broadway, or MESSRS. WILSON & WALLIS, 48 Wall St., Attorneys for Executors.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

GEO. R. READ. W. J. VAN PELT

Geo. R. Read,

REAL ESTATE.

751 5TH AVE. at 58th St.

1 Madison Avenue, cor. 23d St.

HEAD OFFICE 10 WALL ST.

Charles H. Voorhees. William Floyd.

VOORHEES & FLOYD,

Real Estate,

56 Liberty Street.

MANAGEMENT OF PROPERTY SOLICITED

Old Buildings Down Town a Specialty

39 West 81st Street

facing Manhattan Square. Elegant 25 ft. four-story house, box stoop, 10 rooms, perfect order; immediate occupancy; beautifully decorated; modern improvements; open daily for inspection; sale or lease; fair price; easy terms.

INVESTMENT PROPERTY, WEST SIDE, PAYing 10 per cent. STEVENS, 93d St., corner

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE

OF

POSTPONEMENT OF SALE

OF

LANDS and TENEMENTS

within that part of the City of New York known as the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx.

FOR

UNPAID ASSESSMENTS.

WHEREAS, Section 1,029 of the "Greater New York Charter" authorizes the Comptroller, in his discretion, to postpone any sale for unpaid taxes and assessments; and

WHEREAS, Many persons desire, and have applied for, a postponement of the sale for unpaid assessments advertised to be held on Wednesday, September 6, 1899; now, therefore, in order to afford all such persons the opportunity to pay the assessments upon their property so advertised to be sold, and thereby avoid the additional expense of redemption of the property if sold, the said sale is hereby ordered to be postponed until Monday, the 4th day of December, 1899, to be held at the same time and place, to wit: at the Court House, City Hall Park, at 1 o'clock.

BIRD S. COLER,
Comptroller,
City of New York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, September 5, 1899.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In bankruptcy.—In the matter of ISAAC HAFT, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Isaac Haft of the City of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 21st day of September, A. D. 1899, the said Isaac Haft was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of F. K. Pendleton, referee, 44 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 23d day of October, A. D. 1899, at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

F. K. PENDLETON,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

October 9th, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LOSSIE MINZIE, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Lossie Minzie of the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 6th day of October, A. D. 1899, the said Lossie Minzie was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel A. Prentiss, referee in bankruptcy, 120 Broadway, New York City, on the 24th day of October, A. D. 1899, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

October, 9th, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM M. NEWMAN, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of William M. Newman of the City of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 28th day of September, A. D. 1899, the said William M. Newman was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of F. K. Pendleton, referee, 44 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 23d day of October, A. D. 1899, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

F. K. PENDLETON,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

October 9th, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of BENJAMIN H. TUTHILL, Bankrupt.—No. 1,537.

To the creditors of Benjamin H. Tuthill of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 4th day of October, A. D. 1899, the said Benjamin H. Tuthill was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, Number 71 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 23d day of October, A. D. 1899, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated October 9th, 1899.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BOETTNER, JOHN C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN C. BOETTNER, late of the County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at No. 290 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of January, 1900, dated the 23d day of June, 1899. CHARLES J. KROEHLE, CONRAD D. ORTH, Executors. ISAAC KUGELMAN, Attorney for Executors, 290 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. je27-1aw6mTu

BROWN, RHEUA S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RHEUA S. BROWN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Harry H. Bottome, Attorney, at No. 346 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 6th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of June, 1899. HARRY H. BOTTOME, ENOCH VREELAND, Executors.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THE AMERICAN BAPTIST HOME MISSION SOCIETY, plaintiff, against GUIDITTA CAVINATO and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the fifth day of October, 1899, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 31st day of October, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Bradhurst Avenue distant twenty-seven (27) feet eight and seven-eighths (8⅞) inches northerly from the northeasterly corner of said Bradhurst Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-second Street, said point being opposite the centre of a party wall, and running thence northerly along said easterly side of Bradhurst Avenue twenty-seven (27) feet four and one-quarter (4¼) inches to a point opposite the centre of another party wall; thence easterly nearly parallel with One Hundred and Forty-second Street and part of the distance through the centre of said last-mentioned party wall fifty-nine (59) feet two and one-half (2½) inches, more or less; thence southerly on a line perpendicular to One Hundred and Forty-second Street twenty-six (26) feet ten (10) inches to a point opposite the centre of said first-mentioned party wall, and thence westerly nearly parallel with One Hundred and Forty-second Street and part of the distance through the centre of said first-mentioned party wall sixty-one (61) feet ten and three-quarter (10¾) inches to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, October 9th, 1899.

REUBEN H. UNDERHILL, Referee.

EDWARD S. CLINCH, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is No. 4 Bradhurst Avenue:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $17,089.98, with interest thereon from the 12th day of September, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to $251.70, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $279.04 and interest.

Dated New York, October 9th, 1899.

REUBEN H. UNDERHILL, Referee.
o10-2aw3wTu&Th&s31

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—JOHN G. HADDEN, Plaintiff, against CAROLINE HADDEN et al., defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 9th day of June, 1899, I, the undersigned referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 11th day of October, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises located in the County of New York, and directed in the said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

First Parcel.—All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being on the westerly side of West Broadway, (formerly South Fifth Avenue and Laurens Street,) in the Eighth Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, in the County of New York, and being located in Block 518 in Section 2 on the land map of the said borough, and bounded, described, and containing as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of West Broadway, distant one hundred and twenty feet northwardly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Prince Street with the westerly side of said West Broadway, and running thence westerly and parallel with Prince Street seventy-five (75) feet; thence northerly and parallel with West Broadway twenty-five (25) feet; thence easterly and again parallel with Prince Street seventy-five (75) feet to said West Broadway; and thence southerly along said West Broadway twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning, be the said several distances more or less. Also being the same premises now commonly known as Number four hundred and fifty-six (456) West Broadway.

Second Parcel.—All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Ninth Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, in the County of New York, being located in Block 586, Section 2, on the land map of the said borough, commencing at a point on the southerly line or side of Leroy Street, (formerly Bedford Street,) distant two hundred and forty-three feet and nine inches westerly from the southwesterly corner of Leroy Street and Bleecker Street, and running thence southerly parallel with Bleecker Street eighty feet; thence westerly, parallel with Leroy Street, eighteen feet nine inches; thence northerly, again parallel with Bleecker Street, eighty feet to Leroy Street; and thence along Leroy Street in an easterly direction eighteen feet nine inches to the place of beginning; being the same premises now known as Number twenty-six (26) Leroy Street.—Dated New York, September 16, 1899.

FRANCIS C. CANTINE, Referee.

SMITH & BOWMAN, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 38 Park Row, New York City.

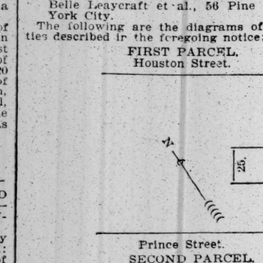
A. J. HEATHCOTE, Attorney for Defendants Caroline Hadden et al., 38 Park Row, New York City.

H. MELVILLE WALKER, Attorney for Defendants A. Reed et al., 280 Broadway, New York City.

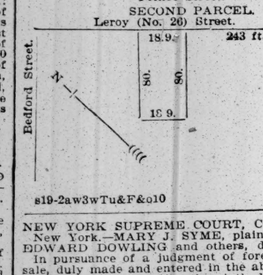
SAYERS & GILLESPIE, Attorneys for Louie Belle Leaycraft et al., 56 Pine Street, New York City.

The following are the diagrams of the properties described in the foregoing notice:

FIRST PARCEL.
Houston Street.



SECOND PARCEL.
Leroy (No. 26) Street.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $28,000, with interest thereon from the 19th day of January, 1899, on account of which $500 has been paid, together with costs and allowance, amounting to $202 71-100, with interest from September 1, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $900.99 and interest.—Dated New York, 18th day of September, 1899.

JOHN E. WARD,
Referee.

s19-2aw3wM&Th&s10

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—MARY J. SYME, plaintiff, against EDWARD DOWLING and others, defendants.

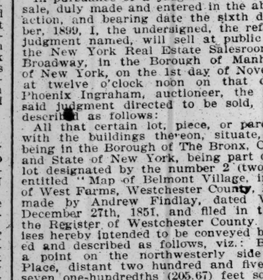
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the sixth day of October, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 1st day of November, 1899, at 12 o'clock, noon on that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment directed to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of The Bronx, City, County, and State of New York, being part of a certain lot designated by the number 2 (two) on a map entitled "Map of Belmont Village, in the Town of West Farms, Westchester County, New York," made by Andrew Findlay, dated Westchester, December 27th, 1871, and filed in the office of the Register of Westchester County. The premises hereby intended to be conveyed being bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northwesterly side of Adams Place distant one hundred and five and sixty-seven one-hundredths (205.67) feet southwesterly from the southwesterly corner of Adams Place and East One Hundred and Eighty-third (183d) Street, (formerly Columbia Avenue) and running thence northwesterly and parallel with East One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, fifty (50) feet; thence southwesterly and parallel with Adams Place, one (1) foot; thence again northwesterly and parallel with East One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, eighty-eight and nineteen one-hundredths (88.19) feet to Kingsbridge Road; thence in a southerly direction along said Kingsbridge Road, seventy-seven and seventy-eight one-hundredths (77.78) feet; thence southeasterly and parallel with East One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, eighty and forty-four one-hundredths (80.44) feet, thence northeasterly and parallel with Adams Place, one (1) foot; thence southeasterly and parallel with East One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, fifty (50) feet to the northwesterly side of Adams Place, and thence northeasterly along Adams Place, twenty-six and six hundred and sixty-six one-thousandths (26.666) feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, October 9th, 1899.

ROGER FOSTER, Referee.

WILLIAM R. SYME, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 170 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $3,226.50, with interest thereon from the 3rd day of October, 1899, together with costs and allowance, amounting to $188.95, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $93 and interest.—Dated New York, October 9th, 1899.

ROGER FOSTER, Referee.

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SURROGATE NOTICES.

DONALDSON, ELIZA C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZA C. DONALDSON, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, in the office of Byron Traver, No. 40 Wall Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 2d day of November next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of April, 1899. ELIZA DONALDSON, Executrix. BYRON TRAVER, Atty. for Executrix, 40 Wall St., N. Y. City.

ap18-1aw6mTu

FIGUEROA Y VELIS, JUSTO RAFAEL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JUSTO RAFAEL FIGUEROA Y VELIS, otherwise known as Rafael Figueroa, late of Cienfuegos, Island of Cuba, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, the office of Messrs. Coudert Brothers, No. 71 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 20th day of January next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of July, 1899. ANTONIO TOMAS, Ancillary Administrator, c. t. a. COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Ancillary Admr., 71 Broadway, New York City.

jy11-1aw6mTu

JENNETT, THOMAS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS JENNETT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, to wit, the office of John Burke & Co., Nos. 106 and 108 Reade Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 20th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of May, 1899. JOHN BURKE, JAMES R. HOGG, Executors. WM. J. FANNING, Attorney for Executors, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

my16-1aw6mTu

PROUDFIT, ALEXANDER M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALEXANDER M. PROUDFIT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 63 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the third day of November next. Dated New York, the first day of May, 1899. JNO. McL. NASH, Executor. CHAS. P. JONES, Attorney for Executor, 63 Wall Street, New York City.

my2-1aw6mTu

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, plaintiff, against RICHARD DUNCAN HARRIS and others, defendants.

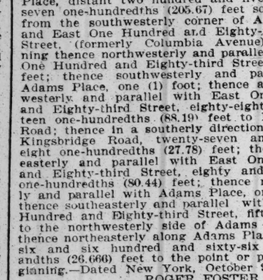
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 6th day of September, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 10th day of October, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situated in Block Number Nineteen Hundred and Fifty, (1,950,) in the Seventh Ward, on the land map of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Commencing at a point in the southerly line of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth (124th) Street, distant one hundred and forty-three (143) feet and two (2) inches easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the said southerly line of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street with the easterly line of Columbus Avenue, and running thence southerly on a line parallel with Columbus Avenue and part of the way through a party wall, one hundred (100) feet and eleven (11) inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Twenty-fourth and One Hundred and Twenty-third Streets; thence easterly along said centre line and parallel with One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, twenty-seven (27) feet and eight (8) inches; thence northerly and again parallel with Columbus Avenue, and part of the way through another party wall one hundred (100) feet and eleven (11) inches, to the said southerly line of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, and thence westerly along the said southerly line of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, twenty-seven (27) feet and eight (8) inches, to the place of beginning.—Dated New York, September 26th, 1899.

WILLIAM G. DAVIES, Referee.

WILLIAM C. ARNOLD, Attorney for Plaintiff, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold. Its street number is 352 West 124th Street.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $25,156.67, with interest thereon from the 18th day of September, 1899; together with costs and allowances amounting to $422.21, with interest from September 26th, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $910 and interest.—Dated New York, September 26th, 1899.

WILLIAM G. DAVIES,
Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—ALBERT EPDMAN, plaintiff, against FELIX PHILLIPS and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 15th day of September, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 25th day of October, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by S. Goldsticker, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All that certain lot of land in the City and County of New York bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Seventh Street and the easterly side of Columbus Avenue, and running thence easterly along the northerly side of One Hundred and Seventh Street one hundred feet; thence northerly parallel with Columbus Avenue, twenty-five feet and two inches; thence westerly along the easterly side of Columbus Avenue twenty-five feet and two inches to the point of beginning.

Dated New York, September 16th, 1899.

RANDOLPH HURRY, Referee.

ERDMAN, LEVY & MAYER, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $5,739.46, with interest thereon from the 13th day of September, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to $252.67, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is about $200 and interest. The property will be sold subject to a mortgage of $15,000, with interest from July 1, 1899, at 6 per cent., and a mortgage of $12,500, with interest from January 26, 1899, at 6 per cent.

Dated New York, 16th day of September, 1899.

RANDOLPH HURRY, Referee.

s18-2aw3wM&W&o10

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK vs. NATIONAL MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

Pursuant to an order of the Supreme Court, made and entered in the above-entitled action on the 5th day of June, 1899, notice is hereby given to all the creditors of the NATIONAL MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY to exhibit and prove their claims against said company before me, the undersigned, the receiver of said company, at my office, No. 95 Nassau Street, in the City and County of New York, on or before the 15th day of December, 1899, and that creditors making default in so doing will be precluded from all benefit of the judgment and from the distribution which shall be made thereunder.—Dated New York, June 12th, 1899.

CHARLES H. DANIELS, Receiver.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—In the matter of the voluntary dissolution of the GEORGE R. BIDWELL CYCLE COMPANY.

Take notice that as receiver of the GEORGE R. BIDWELL CYCLE COMPANY, I intend to render and present my final account as such receiver, at a Special Term of the Supreme Court, Part I., to be held in the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the 18th day of October, 1899, at 10:30 o'clock A. M. and then and there move for a reference of said account, and such other and further appropriate action as to the Court may seem proper.

Dated New York, September 25th, 1899.

THERON G. STRONG, Receiver.

CHARLES F. MATHEWSON, Attorney for Receiver, 40 Wall Street, New York City.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York.—County of New York.—JOSEPH APPLEGATE, plaintiff, against ERHARD GELHARD and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the second day of October, 1899, and duly entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the third day of October, 1899, I, the undersigned, the Sheriff in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 10th day of October, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Seventeenth Ward of the City of New York on the westerly side of Avenue "A," between Second and Third Streets, and known and distinguished on a map in possession of the Commissioners of John J. Astor under will of William Astor, deceased, by the number one hundred and fifty-four, (154,) and bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Beginning at a point on the westerly line of Avenue "A" distant twenty-six (26) feet five inches and seven-eighths of an inch (5⅞) southerly from the point of intersection of the said westerly line of Avenue "A" with the southerly line of Third Street, and running thence westerly parallel with said line of Third Street one hundred (100) feet; thence southerly parallel with said line of Avenue "A" twenty-six feet five inches and seven-eighths of an inch (26 ft. 5⅞ in.); thence easterly parallel with said line of Third Street one hundred (100) feet to the said westerly line of Avenue "A;" thence northerly along said line of Avenue "A," twenty-six feet five inches and seven-eighths of an inch (26.5⅞) to the point or place of beginning, be the said dimensions more or less.

Together with all and singular the edifices, buildings, rights, members, privileges, and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining, and also the estate, right, title, interest, term of years yet to come and unexpired, property, possession, claim, and demand whatsoever, as well in law as in equity, of the said parties of the first part, of, in, and to the said demised premises, and every part and parcel thereof, with the appurtenances; and also the said indentures of leases and the renewals therein provided for, and every clause, article, and condition therein expressed and contained, said premises being leasehold

NEGLECTED CITY PROPERTY

A Discouraging Report on Brooklyn's Municipal Buildings.

COL. KEARNY'S BIG ESTIMATES

Work of the Board of Estimate Continued—How the Labor Law Affects New Budgets.

During the meeting of the Board of Estimate yesterday it was developed that the City of New York came into possession of a lot of neglected, broken-down buildings in Brooklyn through consolidation. This showing was made when Commissioner Kearny of the Department of Public Buildings, Lighting, and Supplies was explaining the estimates for his department, and the figures presented were such as to cause Mayor Van Wyck much mental disturbance.

Col. Kearny asked for $4,441,782.32, an increase of $749,058.05 over this year's appropriation for the entire city. The Mayor observed that some of the items for supplies and repairs in Manhattan and the Bronx ought to decrease instead of increase.

"I don't see how we can decrease our demands," Col. Kearny replied. "We have to keep up our public buildings. It's cheaper to keep them in good repair than to let them fall into decay. Besides, a big item in our estimate is the necessity of paying more money for labor."

"Well, you've got to obey the labor law," said the Mayor, who has interpreted the new law to mean that the minimum rate of wages for unskilled laborers is $2 a day.

Col. Kearny went on and told the board how it had cut $105,000 off his estimates for this year, and that as a consequence his appropriation for repairs was exhausted. Pointing to the windows in the Mayor's office, he exclaimed "Look at those windows. This building needs painting very badly."

Every one looked at the window frames, which certainly were rather sooty in appearance, but the sight did not convince President Guggenheimer, who inquired: "If you had been allowed twice the money you got this year, you would have spent it all, wouldn't you?"

"Yes, and it would have been well spent," was the reply.

When the needs of Brooklyn were touched upon, Col. Kearny alarmed the board by demanding $87,000 for Inspectors of Lighting in that borough. He thought it false economy to spend $1,000,000 a year for lightning and not have an adequate inspecting force to see that the work was properly done. William Walton, Mr. Kearny's Deputy for Brooklyn, and the Democratic candidate for Sheriff of Kings County, was present to aid his chief in getting money for Brooklyn. Mr. Walton asked for these sums for repairs in the city's buildings in the borough: Municipal Building, $29,000; Borough Hall, $16,550; Court House, $18,300; Hall of Records, $9,500; jail, $61,300; Magistrates' courts, $8,000; public baths, $20,550.

"It would be cheaper to build those buildings over," President Guggenheimer observed.

"In some cases it would," Mr. Walton answered. "It would especially be better practicably to rebuild the jail."

"Your relations to jails in Kings County will be different next year," said the Mayor, with the evident intention of felicitating Mr. Walton in advance of election day.

"I trust so, your Honor," Mr. Walton replied; "and I thank you for your good wishes."

"Well, continue your estimate," said the Mayor, with a smile; "we'll see what you are asking for your successor."

Mr. Walton asked for $123,000 for lighting in his borough, and said that he favored the abolishing of the ordinary gas lamps and the substitution of Welsbach lights.

"If we give your successor $123,000, will it stop complaints about Brooklyn lighting?" the Mayor asked.

"It will, Mr. Mayor," Mr. Walton replied, "and, more than that, it will meet with the universal commendation of the residents of the borough."

The Mayor made no response to this, but he appeared to be relieved to discover such an easy way of shutting off these complaints, which have been a torment to him ever since he took office.

While considering the Richmond Borough lighting estimate reference was made to the trouble in that borough over the payment of the bills presented under what Controller Coler believes to be invalid contracts. Col. Kearny remarked that the Controller had the money to pay these bills, and this led the Mayor to ask, "Is there anything to be gained by holding off the payment? It will have to be paid in the end."

"I'm willing to pay as soon as I can do so legally," Mr. Coler replied, nonchalantly, looking at Corporation Counsel Whalen. Mr. Whalen said nothing in reply, and the matter was dropped.

Commissioner Dalton of the Department of Water Supply asked for $1,606,933.67, an increase of $136,116.50 over this year. This increase was necessary, Mr. Dalton said, because of the labor law, and because the Municipal Assembly had held up bond issues which would have been used to extend the Croton service.

The Department of Bridges asked for an increase of $406,522, of which $100,000 was stricken out, because the money was needed for a new bridge over the Gowanus Canal. The balance was to be utilized in meeting the new conditions arising out of the eight-hour law and for several small bridges.

DOCKS AND FERRIES REPORT.

Revenues for 1898 Nearly Two and One-Half Millions.

The annual report of the Department of Docks and Ferries for the year ending Dec. 31, 1898, was published in The City Record yesterday. According to the report, the revenues for the year were as follows: From leased wharves and wharfage, $2,027,126.20; from ferry rents and franchises, $364,793.46; from all other sources, $106,411.02; a total of $2,498,330.68. The gross expenditures were $3,452,890.47, divided as follows: Construction, $1,936,105.36; purchase of wharf property, $1,187,840.43; repairs, $249,588.46, and general expenses, $79,456.12. Of the gross returns, $2,485,038.14 was collected in the Borough of Manhattan and $18,591.04 in Brooklyn.

The net increase in new wharfage room in all boroughs during the year was 16,006 lineal feet, while the superficial area of the city's piers was increased by 552,000 square feet. Six new piers were completed on the North River and two on the East River. Seven piers were extended, five on the North and two on the East River.

BROOKLYN TEACHERS' PAY.

Mr. Whalen Decides that They Must Receive Arrearages of 1898.

Corporation Counsel Whalen has written an opinion advising Henry R. M. Cook, Auditor of the Board of Education, to certify the payrolls of the 3,550 teachers of Brooklyn, who were preparing to sue the city for $183,904.48 for back pay for 1898. Mr. Cook obeyed the Corporation Counsel's advice at once, and the payrolls were sent to the Controller's office by noon yesterday.

The controversy arose on the action of the Brooklyn School Board in July, 1898, in passing a salary schedule at increased pay, to be operative after September, 1898. The board did this in the belief that it would get $325,000 more under the charter. The school officials of the other boroughs contested the claim, and it was finally carried to the Court of Appeals, which decided in favor of the teachers. Mr. Cook, acting on the advice of the Corporation Counsel, refused to audit these claims, and the teachers sought an opinion from William C. De Witt, one of the framers of the charter, who held that School Boards had no right to sue the city, and that the teachers could only obtain relief by bringing individual suits. On this opinion some 2,500 suits were begun and others were pending. The expense involved in defending these suits would amount to nearly $150,000, and as they would certainly result in defeats for the city, Corporation Counsel Whalen decided to have the claims paid rather than permit the city to pay the expenses of contesting them through the courts.

Congratulations for Mr. Coler.

When Controller Bird S. Coler reached his office yesterday morning he found his desk covered with American Beauty roses and other flowers, the gift of his subordinates, who had remembered that the day was the thirty-first anniversary of the Controller's birth. During the day a large number of Mr. Coler's friends called to tender their congratulations.

TRANCE MEDIUM IN TROUBLE.

Prof. Van Dyke Arrested on a Charge of Swindling Preferred by the Wife of Another Medium.

Charles Hodson, better known as Prof. E. Van Dyke, a trance medium, was held for further examination, in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, on complaint of Mrs. Mattie Hysman, the wife of Frederick Hysman, also a trance medium. The Hysmans have only been recently married, and came to this city from Boston. They live at 47 West Thirty-fifth Street, and Prof. Van Dyke has an office at 55 West Thirty-fifth Street. Prof. Van Dyke knew Hysman in Boston.

According to the story told by Mrs. Hysman, on Sept. 23 three strange men called at her house. One of them said that he was a police officer from Boston. Another said he was a District Attorney from the same place, and the third said he was a Pinkerton detective. The alleged District Attorney produced a paper gotten up in legal form and signed and attested and sealed in a rather formidable looking manner.

The man told Hysman they were requisition papers for his arrest and return to Massachusetts. He told Hysman that for certain questionable transactions with two women by the name of Newcomb in Boston, he was wanted on criminal charges there. It so happened that Hysman, while in Boston, was in the brokerage business. He did have transactions with two women which, he thought, would subject him to civil, but not criminal, prosecution, and was frightened.

After a parley the three men agreed to settle the matter for $4,000. They allowed Hysman two hours to consult friends. Hysman immediately bethought himself of Prof. Van Dyke. He knew that Van Dyke was, or pretended to be, a lawyer, and so he asked permission to take the alleged extradition papers to Van Dyke for inspection. After examining the papers, Van Dyke declared them to be all right and advised Hysman to settle.

Much perturbed over the matter, Hysman returned to his home and reported the matter to his wife. She stripped herself of her jewels, amounting in value to $200, and, in addition, Hysman gave $800 in cash and a note for $500. He said he would pay the note next day and settle the balance as best he could. This seemed to satisfy the trio, and they went away.

Hysman pondered over the matter, and as he pondered he remembered that Prof. Van Dyke was the only person in New York he had told of his transactions with the two women in Boston. The more he thought of it the worse he thought of Van Dyke. He accordingly went to Lawyer Abraham Levy and laid the matter before him. It appears that in the interim Van Dyke had arranged to settle the whole affair for Hysman. The other men did not appear. Lawyer Abraham Levy laid the matter before the Central Office detectives, and Detective Taylor was detailed on the case.

When Van Dyke called to collect the note Mrs. Hysman asked for a couple of days leeway, saying that her uncle, John E. Peterson, a wealthy man, was informed of her husband's predicament and was coming to the city to settle the whole matter. Detective Taylor impersonated the rich uncle.

He appeared on Oct. 6, and, meeting Van Dyke, who was insistent on the immediate settlement of the note and the payment of the remainder of the money, demanded that the diamonds be restored before he would settle. The pseudo uncle displayed a big roll of bills, all stage money, and said he was ready to settle everything. Prof. Van Dyke agreed to get the gems. He appeared with them last Saturday, and as soon as he had handed them over was arrested.

"ROLLING CHAIR ORATOR."

W. D. Upshaw Talks to Ministers from an Invalid's Chair.

The Baptist Ministers' Conference, at its regular session yesterday, in the rooms of the American Baptist Publication Society, listened to an address by a visiting speaker of an unusual type, Will D. Upshaw of Georgia.

Mr. Upshaw is known throughout the South as the "Rolling Chair Orator," from the fact that he went about lecturing while unable to walk, and it was from this invalid's chair that he spoke yesterday, rising at times to emphasize a point. He was made a cripple by accident, and was confined to his bed for seven years. In that time he wrote a book entitled "Earnest Willie; or, Echoes from a Recluse," which made him widely known in his native State. When he got well enough to walk he worked his way into college, entering Mercer University, at Macon, Ga. John Temple Graves, the Georgia orator, has described him as "a man without a physical backbone, except that furnished by a plaster of paris jacket, but with moral backbone as rigid as a brakebeam, and a heart as big as the sea—a dauntless cripple and invalid, working his way through college by his own heroic exertions."

Mr. Upshaw is especially interested in the work of educating young men. He spoke on that subject to the Baptist ministers, and again last night at a young people's rally at Calvary Baptist Church. His earnestness and enthusiasm produced a highly favorable impression at both places and resulted in his receiving a number of invitations to speak to young people elsewhere.

HISTORIC HOUSE DESTROYED.

Colored Caretaker Thought to Have Perished with The Forest House.

The Forest House, otherwise known as The Willows, a three-story rambling frame building situated near Mount St. Vincent, on an eminence 100 feet above the Hudson River, and surrounded by a grove of trees, with lawns and flower beds, was totally destroyed by fire early yesterday morning, and it is thought that the caretaker, a colored man named Ulysses, lost his life in the blaze.

The place is a historic one. The house was built some time early in the century and was last occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Jules Dierckx as a suburban Summer boarding house. The family moved to town about two weeks ago and are now living at 52 Irving Place. About 11:30 P. M. Sunday Policeman Boncourt of the King's Bridge Station passed the place and had a short talk with Ulysses, the colored caretaker. An hour later Policeman Reilly of the same station passed the house and noticed smoke issuing from the parlor windows. He entered the house, knowing the colored man slept in a room on the first floor, went to that room, and found it unoccupied. He then rushed out and sent in a fire alarm. Engine Company No. 52 of Riverdale Avenue and Rook Street, nearly two miles away, responded, and was half an hour in getting to the place, being delayed by the mud. The house was nearly destroyed when the firemen got there. The colored man could not be found.

A large number of tramps are fed daily at the Mount St. Vincent Convent, which is about 100 yards away from the house. The police think some of them took refuge in the house, built a fire in the laundry, and thus started the blaze.

The Forest House was formerly the property of Robert M. Johnson. The Central Trust Company of this city had a first mortgage and the Rev. Father Lavelle of St. Patrick's Cathedral had a second mortgage on the place. A short time ago the Central Trust Company foreclosed the first mortgage and bought the property at auction. The house for some seasons has been used as a fashionable Summer resort. It was an old-fashioned building and contained thirty rooms. Edwin Forrest has staid in it. It was valued at $10,000 and the furniture destroyed was worth $3,000 to $4,000.

Mr. and Mrs. Isidor Straus Return.

After a six months' vacation abroad, Mr. and Mrs. Isidor Straus returned to this city on Sunday on the Cunard liner Umbria. Accompanied by his wife, Mr. Straus left New York in April for a journey of rest and recuperation. He comes back in perfect health. Mr. and Mrs. Straus spent two months in Heidelberg. Thence they journeyed through Switzerland to Constantinople, where they remained for another two months. On the homeward journey they made short stops at Vienna, Berlin, Dresden, and London.

Schavalli's Murderer Held.

Carmello Giandintras, who on Sunday, in Astoria, shot and killed Anton Schavalli, was held by Magistrate Connerton, in Long Island City, yesterday, to await the action of the Coroner's inquest. Through an interpreter Ciancintras admitted he had killed Schavalli, and said that if he ever got free again he would kill the other brothers, whose lives he has already attempted during the past seven years.

RAPID TRANSIT CONTRACT

Mr. Whalen Will Send to the Board To-day His Approval of It.

CONTRACTOR'S BOND TOO HIGH

Both the Corporation Counsel and Controller Think It Will Keep Out Bidders—The Form of Lease.

Corporation Counsel Whalen expects to send a letter to the Rapid Transit Railroad Commission to-day giving his approval to the form of contract which was sent to him by President Orr last Friday. "I may call the attention of the commission to one or two matters," said Mr. Whalen yesterday, "but in the main the contract is all right, and I shall approve it. I certainly would not take the responsibility of defeating rapid transit at this stage of the proceedings."

It is expected that the Rapid Transit Commissioners will meet Thursday and authorize the publication of bids for the construction of the proposed underground system. Controller Coler said yesterday that after the Corporation Counsel had approved the contract, there would be no reason for delaying the advertisement for bids. In response to such advertisements, contractors will be required to submit a "contractor's proposal" in accordance with a general form prepared by the board.

The form of lease prepared by the Rapid Transit Commissioners, and which accompanies the contract, throws all the safeguards possible around the operation of the underground road. The lessee must operate the railroad "with the highest regard to the safety of the passengers and employes, and of all other persons." Mechanical and other devices for safety must be of the best-known character. The lessee must keep the stations, tunnels, and other parts of the railroad free from unnecessary dampness, and in good order and condition. He must not permit advertisements in the stations or cars to interfere with the easy identification of stations.

Furthermore, the lessee "shall suitably and thoroughly light and heat the stations and cars of this railroad, and they shall be so lighted that passengers may conveniently read therein. Such light and heat shall be provided by electricity or such illuminating and heating agent as may be approved by the board." The tunnels are to be well lighted at all times and "thoroughly ventilated with pure air."

The lease specifically provides that two kinds of trains shall be run—local and express. The local trains are to be run at an average speed of not less than fourteen miles an hour, stops at stations included. The average speed of the express trains must not be less than thirty miles an hour, stops at stations included. The lessee is required, so far as practicable, to meet all reasonable requirements of the public in respect of frequency and character of its railway service up to the full limit of the capacity of the railroad.

Between the hours of 11:30 and 1 o'clock at night and between 5 and 6 o'clock in the morning trains shall be run by the lessee, stopping at all stations at intervals of not less than ten minutes. Between the hours of 1 and 5 o'clock in the morning, trains shall be run, stopping at all stations at intervals of not less than fifteen minutes. Not more than 5 cents shall be charged for a single fare, except in the case of passengers who desire to ride in parlor cars.

On this subject the lease provides that "the contractor may provide additional conveniences for such passengers as shall desire the same, upon not to exceed one car to each train, and may collect from each passenger in such car a reasonable charge for such additional convenience furnished him, provided that the amount to be charged therefor and the character of such additional convenience shall from time to time be submitted to the approval of the board."

Controller Coler and Corporation Counsel Whalen are both of the opinion that the bond of $14,000,000 required of the contractor by law is excessive and likely to stand in the way of would-be bidders. Mr. Coler said: "If this bond could be reduced to $5,000,000, or even a smaller amount, it would add very materially in getting bidders and, I think, amply protect the city. A bond of $15,000,000 (including the continuing bond of $1,000,000) would be practically prohibitive."

Commissioner George L. Rives, when asked about the possibility of a reduction in the amount of the contractor's bond, said: "That is a matter of law, and the only resort for a modification of the form of contract in that respect would be the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court."

$100,000 LOSS TO GOVERNMENT.

Another Arrest in Restored Revenue Stamp Swindle Expected.

Col. Frank G. Thompson, Chief of the Special Agents of the Internal Revenue Bureau in this city, said yesterday that the United States Government has been robbed within the last few months in this district of at least $100,000 through the operations of men skilled in the art of restoring canceled revenue stamps. Freeman Strait, who was arrested Saturday and is now in Ludlow Street Jail, is said to have made at times $2,000 a week by restoring stamps.

Strait was ostensibly a real estate and insurance man, with headquarters at 176 Broadway. He was trapped by a special agent now working in the Wall Street district. This man is getting evidence to entrap another business man, who is suspected of committing the same offense that is laid at Strait's door.

"We know," said Col. Thompson, "that there are two or three members of one Exchange down town who have been knowingly using restored revenue stamps. As a rule, however, clerks and messenger boys are the guilty persons. A clerk gets an order to buy $100 worth of stamps, and goes out and gets them from the restorers at $50 to $75. The clerks sell canceled stamps to the people who restore them at about 1 cent on the dollar."

The agent that trapped Strait first learned that he had been experimenting in chemicals, and discovered that he made his own mucilage, a preparation closely resembling the Government mucilage used on the backs of stamps. He formed Strait's acquaintance and gradually got into his confidence. Strait, when arrested, was taken to Col. Thompson's office, and there denied everything. On his person was found a number of what looked like new internal revenue stamps of the one-dollar denomination, but which Col Thompson says were restored and are the finest specimens of workmanship he has seen.

Strait was searched, and papers indicating his address were found. Then, while he was held, special agents went to his home, and there discovered boxes containing internal revenue stamps in all stages of restoration, and many in which the restoration work had not been commenced, as well as chemicals to be used in the work. The face value of the stamps was over $4,600. When Strait was confronted with these, he said:

"I can explain how I had those, all right. You see, I am engaged to a young woman who makes a fad of collecting stamps, and I simply got these to oblige her. The only chemical work I do is to make mucilage for legitimate purposes."

Col. Thompson is confident of securing Strait's conviction. No one else is implicated with Strait, he says, the arrest he expects soon to make not being that of an accomplice. Strait is a man about forty years old, dresses well, and is refined in manners and appearance.

Working on the Molineux Case.

Assistant District Attorney Osborne is now devoting his time to preparing the Molineux case for trial. He has sent a circular letter to all the druggists in the city asking them to forward to him any records they may have as to any person procuring a prescription of cyanide of mercury just before the deaths of Mrs. Adams and Mr. Barnett, and also the record of any prescription in the name of "H. C. Cornish" or "H Barnett." Mr. Osborne said yesterday the answers to the circular had not as yet been productive of any evidence. District Attorney Gardiner believes Molineux will be placed on trial the first week in November.

Kaiser Friedrich Did Not Go Ashore.

The Hamburg-American Line steamship Kaiser Friedrich arrived yesterday on her first trip in the service of that line. She was reported as having gone ashore by the life savers at Long Branch shortly after 7 o'clock yesterday morning, and as having got off a few minutes later. Capt. Albers said when the vessel reached her pier in Hoboken that she had not touched bottom at all, though she had got into shoal water in the fog.

Every American lad has "come to anchor" on one subject—he wants to be a sailor and wear sailor clothes.

The most attractive sailor dress in Europe has been duplicated by us for boys—in every detail.

Ask for the Norse.

Sailor suits from $13 down to $4.50, which buys a sturdy blue twilled cassimere, prove no lack of variety. No lack of anything little chaps wear—clothes, shoes, hats and furnishings.

Something new in Tams. Delicately colored yarns. Basket weave. 65 cents.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

350 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

The Glory of Washington

and the Continentals is inherited by every American. But all cannot inherit the old furniture, nor do all wish to own the originals when our Colonial designs are copied from the best of those days. We select the woods for their rich color and grain and handle it so sympathetically that the results satisfy the most patriotic sentiments.

Settles for library or fireside, and many small accessories; rich sideboards and other dining-room necessities; characteristic suits which will charm all for generations. Our copies of Washington's writing table and Mistress Washington's sewing tables are not only correct, but practical pieces of furniture. To own quaintness which will instill patriotism

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23D ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

STERCKX FACES CHARGES.

Captain of the Georgeanna in the Hands of the Federal Authorities—Many Accusations Against Him.

Capt. Alphonse Sterckx of the steamer Georgeanna of Philadelphia, upon which passengers were insulted and robbed by alleged gamblers last Saturday during the yacht races, was yesterday arraigned before United States Commissioner Shields, and the hearing of his case was fixed for Thursday afternoon next at 2 o'clock. He was released under $750 bail, furnished by Samuel I. Ferguson, a lawyer.

Capt. Sterckx was also arraigned yesterday morning before Magistrate Flammer, in the Centre Street Police Court. The Court directed that he be taken before the United States authorities. He was charged before Commissioner Shields with running a steamboat without a license, the minimum fine for which is $200.

In addition to this charge, Richard L. Treffurth of 413 Amsterdam Avenue has charged Sterckx with chartering to him and another man, whose name was not given, the steamers Tolchester and Bay Queen for $14,000, to be used during the yacht races. Treffurth claims that he put up a forfeit for his boat, and then learned that Sterckx had no connection with her and was not authorized to charter her. Sterckx claims that he had authority, but that Treffurth could not put up all the money asked and the deal fell through, Treffurth forfeiting his deposit.

Treffurth claims that he would have put up the rest of the money, but that he could not find Sterckx until he was arrested in connection with the trouble on board the Georgeanna at the yacht races on Saturday. He has now made a charge of larceny against the Captain of the Philadelphia craft, and says that he will push it as soon as the no-license charge is disposed of by the Federal authorities.

Still another charge against Capt. Sterckx is made by Frank W. Beardsley, who accuses him of running the Tolchester and Bay Queen Aug. 20 and 27 and Sept. 3 and 4 in New York waters without a license. Sterckx claims that he has been running steamboats in these waters from time to time without any license, and that the Steamboat Inspectors did not interfere with him.

It is said that charges may be made against certain Customs Inspectors who were aboard the Georgeanna during the Dewey naval parade. They reported that they saw nothing wrong, but a number of reputable citizens claim, it is said, that gambling was carried on openly on the boat during the parade.

Surveyor Croft yesterday seized the Georgeanna by direction of the Collector of the Port, and she is being held at Pier A, North River, pending the outcome of the charges against Capt. Sterckx.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—No charges have been made to the Treasury Department against the officers of the Georgeanna, on which the gambling riot occurred. The local United States Steamboat Inspectors in New York have full power to act in the case, though the owners of the vessel may appeal from their decision.

EX-CAPT. CARTER'S FINE PAID.

Convicted Officer's Counsel Pays $5,000 into the Sub-Treasury.

The decision on the application of ex-Capt. Oberlin M. Carter for a writ of habeas corpus will be announced about the first of next week.

The prosecution is now in charge of United States District Attorney Henry L. Burnett, and Col. John W. Clous of the Judge Advocate General's department of the army is practically out of the case. Shortly after the hearing on the application, when Judge Lacombe announced that he would reserve decision, Gen. Burnett received orders from the War Department to enter the case actively, and was also instructed by the Attorney General to prepare a brief, for which Judge Lacombe has given him until the latter part of this week. When his brief is in, the defense, which is in charge of Abram J. Rose of the firm of Kellogg, Rose & Smith will have an opportunity to frame a response, after which the decision will be rendered. This will probably be on Monday or Tuesday.

In order that there may be no chance for Carter's fine to be revoked and imprisonment claimed as the single punishment by the prosecution, Mr. Rose has paid into the Sub-Treasury $5,000, the amount of the fine imposed upon his client. Mr. Rose has also secured the report submitted by ex-Senator Edmunds to President McKinley, in pursuance of his appointment by the President to review the case. This report has been unpublished hitherto, and Mr. Rose was unwilling yesterday to make its contents known.

"Capt. Carter is as innocent now as he was at first," said the lawyer, "and we are ready to prove that he has not received fair treatment. It will take me only a short time to frame my answer to Gen. Burnett's brief, for I have my case prepared and am on safe ground."

A Clearing Sale of *Carpets.*

3 lots of Plush Carpets,
$1.00, $1.20 & $1.40
per yard.

Commencing
Tuesday, Oct. 10th.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

W. L. DOUGLAS
$3.50 SHOES UNION MADE.

The Best in the World for $3.50.

Imported Norwegian Russet Calf, on the famous Warwick last, knob toe. Calf lined, full double sole to heel. Others charge $5 to $6 for its equal. Sent by mail for $3.75.

I am the largest maker and retailer of $3.50 shoes in the world. I lead the fashions, and have won the patronage of the young men.

I make and sell through my 60 retail stores in the large cities more $3.50 shoes at one profit than any other two manufacturers in the United States.

I carry a larger variety of styles and widths of men's $3.50 shoes than any other shoe dealer in this city.

Catalog free.
Factory:
Brockton, Mass.

Over 1,000,000 Wearers

MY CITY STORES.—95 Nassau St.; 43 Cortlandt St.; 741 Broadway, cor. Howard; 753 Broadway, cor. 8th; 1349 Broadway, cor. 36th; 345 8th Ave.; 974 3d Ave.; 2202 3d Ave., cor. 120th; 220 W. 125th St. BROOKLYN.—421 Fulton St., cor. Pearl; 494 5th Ave.; 708 Broadway, cor. Thornton; 1367 Broadway, cor. Gates Ave. JERSEY CITY.—10 Newark Ave. NEWARK.—785 Broad St.

THOMAS L. JAMES RETURNS.

Says Business Boom Is Operating in England—Believes There Will Be No War with Transvaal.

A large vase of roses on the desk of ex-Postmaster General Thomas L. James, President of the Lincoln National Bank, yesterday morning served as a fragrant welcome home. Gen. James reached this port on the Umbria last Sunday, after a six weeks' trip to Europe. He went away in ill-health and returned with renewed strength and in excellent spirits. His trip afforded him a great deal of enjoyment, as well as physical benefit. "The people of the British Isles do not look upon Americans as foreigners, nor as strangers," he said. "They are cordial and hearty in their treatment of visitors from this country.

"The business boom is operating in England, the same as it is here. In addition to the general industrial activity, there are the preparations for the war in South Africa. I do not believe that there will be any war, however. It seems to me that when the critical time comes Lord Salisbury and his compatriots will recede from their position. Such a demonstration of strength as Great Britain is able to make ought to be sufficient to convince even the most obstinate of Dutchmen that there can be but one outcome of a contest between Great Britain and the Boer republic. Besides, as it appears to me, England is contending for a principle—the same principle for which our Revolutionary forefathers fought, viz., no taxation without representation.

"There is a feeling in England that prosperous times have come to stay. Many Englishmen of means believe that the United States offers superior business opportunities, and there are more Englishmen coming to this country on business this year than ever before. Tennessee appears to be a favorite field for British investors and prospectors.

"I had the pleasure of meeting Ambassador Choate while in London. He told me that his house was in 'curl papers,' his family being out of town. Mr. Choate is very popular with all classes of people in Great Britain. He is regarded as a type of the true American, and the Englishmen applaud his oratory, his wit, his ability, and his jovial, hearty ways. Dewey, too, is immensely popular in London."

Ex-Postmaster General James spent several days in Wales—the country of his ancestors—and was conducted over the cathedral at St. David's by Dean Howell. He was permitted to inspect the Shrine of St. David, under which the Welsh saint is buried. It struck me as significant," said Gen. James, "that the Shrine of St. David should be guarded by the effigies of St. Patrick and St. John." Another thing that impressed Gen. James was the revival of popular interest in the old English inns. The fact that these old-fashioned hostelries are again coming into vogue, he said, was due to the cyclists, who gave them patronage enough to keep them going.

LIKE MR. DURYEA'S CASE.

James Aubrey's Spine Is Fractured and Surgeons May Operate.

An operation similar to that performed upon Walter Duryea is contemplated by the surgeons of Roosevelt Hospital in the case of James Aubrey, a plumber's apprentice, eighteen years old, of 289 Tenth Avenue, whose spine was fractured by a fall down an elevator shaft at Thirtieth Street and Eleventh Avenue last Saturday.

Similarity between Aubrey's injuries and those of Mr. Duryea was noticed by Dr. Marcy, the house surgeon of the hospital, upon the first examination. In Mr. Duryea's case the fifth vertebra was fractured, causing paralysis from the neck down. Aubrey's paralysis extends from the breast down, and may possibly affect the arms. It is believed by the surgeons that if the pressure upon the spinal cord can be successfully removed, recovery may come in time. Aubrey was resting easily yesterday.

Kennedy Acquitted of Murder.

William Kennedy, twenty-five years old, of 120 Roosevelt Street, was yesterday acquitted of the charge of murder in the first degree before Judge Cowing, in the Court of General Sessions. On the night of April 27 Kennedy walked into the Oak Street Police Station and told the Sergeant that he had just shot Joseph S. Feeney on Market Street, between Roosevelt and Cherry Streets. He told the jury yesterday that a man named Moore was being murdered by Feeney, and that as a citizen desiring to see law and order he had interfered to save Moore's life and had killed Feeney.

Oriental Dept.

Sale of Fine Antique Persian Rugs & Carpets,
many marked at prices less than cost of importation.

Commencing
Tuesday, Oct. 10th.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

ESTABLISHED 1848.

Smith, Gray & Co.

NEW YORK STORE, BROADWAY, COR. 31st ST. | BROOKLYN STORES, Broadway & Bedford Ave. Fulton St. & Flatbush Ave.

All Good.

All good Overcoats are here, and all are made in a manner that readily separates them from the usual ready-made, yet the prices are just as low.

Any cut, any weave, any shade, any length, silk lined or otherwise—$15 to $32.

Late importation of L & R. Morley's Underwear.
Fancy Half Hose, 50c.
Our $1.00 Glove is guaranteed.
Scarfs, 50c. to $3.50.
Rain Coats, $10 to $40.

All good Suits for Men—$15 to $35.

Prompt attention to post orders.

BROADWAY, Cor. 31st ST.

CARPETS, New Fall Styles.
OUR LINE NOW COMPLETE IN ALL THE VARIOUS GRADES.
SPECIAL SALE (This Week)
Chenille Rugs
from a recent great purchase. Large carpet sizes, woven in one piece.

7.6x 9,	former price	$33.75;	now	$17.00
9x12,	" "	54.00;	"	27.00
10.6x12,	" "	63.00;	"	31.50
12 x12,	" "	72.00;	"	36.00
12 x15,	" "	90.00;	"	45.00

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AMUSEMENTS.

KNICKERBOCKER, Broadway and 38th St. Last week—Evgs., 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:15. FRANCIS WILSON in the New Comic Opera, CYRANO de BERGERAC.

SPECIAL—BEGIN'NG NEXT MONDAY. Mr. Charles Frohman will present the EMPIRE THEATRE COMPANY Including Wm. Faversham and Miss Millward, in R. C. Carton's great success. LORD AND LADY ALGY. Seats Ready Thursday.

Wallack's Broadway & 30th St. Evgs. 8:15. Sat. Mat. 2.15. "Mr. Crane Triumphs."—Evg. World. Presenting a new American Comedy, WM. H. CRANE. PETER STUYVESANT, GOVERNOR OF NEW AMSTERDAM. SEATS ON SALE 4 WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

PROCTOR'S 23d St. Cont. Perf. 15, 25, 50c. DRESSLER. Kalatechnoscope. Kitty Mitchell, Edward Lauri, 30 other features. YACHT RACES from MARCONI DIRECT

PALACE 58th St. and 3d Av. Bonnie Thornton. Walton's Simians. 30 others. Cont. Perf., 15, 25, 50c. Ladies, afts., 10c.

WESTERN UNION UPHELD.

Justice Bischoff Refuses Writ to Compel Gold and Stock Company to Furnish Exchange Quotations.

Justice Bischoff, in Supreme Court, Special Term, yesterday refused the application of George G. Renville for a peremptory writ of mandamus requiring the Gold and Stock Telegraph Company or the Western Union Telegraph Company to connect the ticker in his office with its telegraph wires, and furnish him with quotations of transactions upon the New York Stock Exchange.

Mr. Renville stated in his petition that he is a member of the Consolidated Stock and Petroleum Exchange, and has had an office in this city for the purchase and sale of stocks for over fifteen years. The quotations or reports of the business transacted upon the New York Stock Exchange, Mr. Renville says, are necessary for the transaction of business by dealers and brokers of such stocks and bonds throughout the United States. The ticker was put in his office last May, and was continued for eight days, he having paid the price fixed, of $20 a month in advance. Then, without any explanation, the service was discontinued and the wires connecting with the ticker were cut.

The Gold and Stock Telegraph Company, in its answer, states that the furnishing of these quotations was governed as between it and the Stock Exchange, by a contract which excepted all organizations or exchanges in the city competing with the Stock Exchange, and persons who might directly or indirectly engage in the promotion or maintenance of bucket shops.

Justice Bischoff said that, granting that the Gold and Stock Telegraph Company might not arbitrarily refuse to afford to a particular individual the information which it disseminated generally, under privileges from the State, the answer to the petition disclosed the fact to be that the information sought was not acquired by the telegraph company as its own property, for general dissemination, but was derived by it from the Stock Exchange, under a contract whereby the use of the news was to be limited to individuals privileged by that association. The Stock Exchange had the power thus to limit the transmission of quotations, Justice Bischoff said, as he had heretofore held in another case.

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In the finer grades patterns are confined to us, and, as a guarantee of exclusiveness, only small quantities are made.

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AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S B'way & 30th. At 8 sharp. Daniel Frohman ....Manager. Matinees Wednesday & Sat., 2. .....TWO WEEKS MORE OF..... .....TWO WEEKS MORE OF..... THE KING'S MUSKETEER | THE KING'S MUSKETEER E. H. Sothern and Virginia Harned .....FURTHER POSTPONEMENT OF..... THE SONG OF THE SWORD. Owing to additional time required for rehearsals, the new play must be postponed until Monday, Oct. 23. This will also enable the management to meet the continued unabated demand to see "THE KING'S MUSKETEER"—the greatest of Mr. Sothern's successes.

LYCEUM 4th Av., 23d St.....at 8:30 Daniel Frohman.....Manager Matinees Thursday & Sat., 2. UNABATED SUCCESS. —THIRD MONTH.— Charles Frohman presents ANNIE RUSSELL IN MISS HOBBS.

EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way and 40th St. Ev'gs, 8:20. Matinée at 2:15. Matinées Wednesday and Saturday. JOHN DREW | The Tyranny of Tears.

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Mad. Av. Last 5 Nights. Last Wed. & Sat. Mats. James K. Hackett in Rupert of Hentzau. Oct. 16—Direct from the Herald Square Theatre. HENRY MILLER in "THE ONLY WAY."

HERALD SQ. THEATRE. 35th St. & B'way. Evgs., 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Last week at this theatre. Next week at Garden Theatre. HENRY MILLER in THE ONLY WAY. NEXT WEEK: THE ZANGWILL PLAY.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., near B'way. Last 5 Nights. Last Wed. & Sat. Mats. "My Innocent Boy," with Otis Harlan. Monday, Oct. 16th—LOUIS MANN and CLARA LIPMAN in the farce, The Girl in the Barracks.

Charles Frohman's Criterion Theatre, Formerly Lyric. B'way & 44th St. EV'GS, 8:30. MATINEE SATURDAY. THE GIRL F